TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 50-45 (10-7). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 46-43 (8-6). LONDON: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 48-42 (9-6). Tomorrow overcast. Yesterday's temp. 48-42 (9-6). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 57-37 (14-3). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 55-45 (12-7). Yesterday's temp. 50-41 (10-5).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,678

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1972

Established 1887

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	[illegible] P.
Belgium	12 B.F.	Luxembourg	[illegible] L.F.
Denmark	2D.Kr.	Morocco	[illegible] Dh.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Netherlands	[illegible] F.
France	1.00 Fr.	Norway	[illegible] Kr.
Germany	1.00 DM.	Portugal	[illegible] Esc.
Great Britain	7½ P.	Spain	15 Pts.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	[illegible] S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L. [illegible]
Italy	180 Lire	U.S. Military	[illegible]
Israel	I.£1.20	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Aerial view of former ocean liner Queen Elizabeth burning at its anchorage in Hong Kong yesterday.

Associated Press.

Ex-Queen Elizabeth Ablaze at Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A mammoth fire raged out of control aboard the 83,600-ton former liner Queen Elizabeth today and officials said the vessel that once was the world's largest passenger ship was in danger of sinking.

Officials said 14 persons aboard the vessel, now called the Seawise University, were injured, two of them seriously.

They said as many as 2,000 persons, including workmen and sightseeing relatives, were on board when fire broke out this morning. It may not be brought under control until tomorrow. The cause is not yet known.

[A senior harbor official said the vessel would never sail again, Reuters reported. He said the Queen Elizabeth had taken so much water from fire hoses that it had a 17 degree list. "Our policy is to let her burn herself out," he said.]

A Fire Department spokesman said: "The fire has enveloped almost the whole of the upper structure and penetrated five decks down." The ship has 11 decks.

A marine surveyor at the scene said the ship's list was gradually increasing and there was a danger of it capsizing.

The 1,031-foot-long ship was anchored about five miles from the colony's main harbor center.

Explosions were heard as far as the downtown district of Hong Kong during the fire. One of the explosions was believed to have been caused by fire reaching the subsidiary diesel oil tank.

Some crewmen said Chinese shipping magnate C.Y. Tung, who purchased the ship for $3.2 million at a Florida auction in 1970, had planned to hold a party for the crewmen and their friends and relatives aboard the ship this evening.

The ship was being refitted in Hong Kong for a new career as a combination cruise ship and floating campus for Chapman College of Orange, Calif.

It had been scheduled to leave Hong Kong for drydocking in Japan Jan. 26.

In its days of glory, the Queen Elizabeth carried 2,230 passengers and a crew of 1,200. It was built on the Clyde by the John Brown Company of Glasgow—a majestic floating palace—just 12 months before the outbreak of World War II.

The war delayed its maiden voyage and it sailed to New York untried, unfinished and unarmed 18 months after launching to start duty as a troopship.

Hitler offered U-boat captains a $300,000 reward and the Iron Cross to the man who could sink it. But the liner carried 800,000 troops across the Atlantic alone.

On being retired after more than two decades of passenger service, the Queen Elizabeth was bought by an American syndicate in 1968. The syndicate planned to turn the ship into a floating hotel and tourist resort near Port Everglades, Fla., where it was docked for a while, but this plan was scrapped.

After Freedom Flight to London

Mujibur Due in Dacca Today; Appeals for Recognition, Aid

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, free after nine months and two weeks of detention in West Pakistan, flew to London yesterday and left for home today aboard a jetliner put at his disposal by the British government.

At a news conference while in the British capital, the leader of the East Pakistani independence movement called his new nation of Bangladesh "an unchallengeable reality." He appealed to all countries to recognize the new government, of which he has been named president, and to provide aid so that "millions of my people may not die."

The excitement surrounding the sheikh in London was all the greater because his arrival was totally unexpected.

Friday night in Islamabad, Pakistan's new president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, kept his promise to let Sheikh Mujibur leave. He put the sheikh aboard a Pakistan Air Lines plane that arrived here at 6:30 a.m. yesterday.

The British Foreign Office got word only shortly before his arrival. A official, Ian Sutherland, rushed out to the airport in time to greet him and escort him to Claridge's Hotel. By then Bangladesh representatives here had booked a suite for him.

Heath Sees Him

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who was in the countryside, quickly agreed to come back to 10 Downing Street to meet with the sheikh.

The sheikh and Mr. Heath talked for an hour last evening. Mr. Heath promised that Britain would do all it could to help in the economic emergency facing the Bengalis' new People's Republic of Bangladesh. But he said that British recognition of Bangladesh would have to wait a while, possibly until Indian troops had been withdrawn and the Bengalis were visibly in control of their own territory.

For his part, Sheikh Mujibur gave Mr. Heath an account of what had happened to him since his arrest last March. Mr. Heath took the sheikh to his car on Downing Street as the meeting ended.

Before he boarded the plane to leave London today, the sheikh told newsmen that he was "very satisfied" with his talks here. British sources reported that the Bengali leader had said during the talks that he favored Bangladesh membership in the Commonwealth, but he made it clear that he would have to consult his government before deciding to apply for membership.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, telephoned Sheikh Mujibur and spoke with him for 10 minutes. She asked him to stop in India on his way home to Dacca and said that she was sending a plane for him.

[Mrs. Gandhi later said in New Delhi that the release of Sheikh Mujibur was a triumph for the peoples of Bangladesh and India and of world opinion, Reuters reported.]

Despite Mrs. Gandhi's offer of a plane, it was a Comet airliner of the Royal Air Force that winged him out of London on his homeward journey today. His departure was a surprise, too, since, for security reasons, no announcement had been made in advance.

[The Associated Press reported from Nicosia, Cyprus, tonight that the plane made a two-and-one-half hour refuelling stop at the British air base of Akrotiri, in the south of Cyprus, this evening. It left there at 1800 GMT, and was expected to arrive in New Delhi in the early-morning hours of Monday.

Associated Press.

PRESSED IN—Surrounded by newsmen, aides and Bangladesh officials, Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman addressing press conference in London Saturday night.

[Cyprus's president, Archbishop Makarios, sent a message to the sheikh during his stopover, offering him and his government best wishes for the future and congratulating him on his release.]

[In New Delhi, United Press International reported, a protocol aide said that Sheikh Mujibur will be accorded full honors as a visiting chief of state when he arrives at 8 a.m. local time (0230 GMT). India's President V.V. Giri and Prime Minister Gandhi were scheduled to greet him at the airport, along with the Indian cabinet.

Talks in New Delhi

[The sheikh was expected to spend about four hours in talks with the Indian leaders before flying on to Dacca, his capital, where workers were toiling through the night to prepare the celebration of his arrival, UPI said.

[Bangladesh Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed proclaimed Monday a national holiday as people carrying bedding and food poured into the Dacca airport for an all-night vigil to await their leader. Officials said that more than one million, almost the entire population of Dacca, were expected to mass at the airport and along the route to the city center, UPI reported. The sheikh was slated to address an open-air rally in the morning.]

Why Sheikh Mujibur came to London was something of a mystery. He said at the news conference that the destination was chosen by the Pakistanis, while in Islamabad President Bhutto was indicating that it was the sheikh's choice.

One report here was that the Pakistanis did not want to fly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

But Coal Stockpiles Will Last Weeks

U.K. Miners Start First Big Strike Since 1926

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Britain's miners, most of whom earn less than $80 a week, launched their first national strike in 46 years today. But government officials said that large stockpiles of coal supplies would prevent any immediate shortages.

Some 280,000 miners, whose leaders demanded pay increases of up to 47 percent, decided to strike after the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized industry, refused to go beyond an offer of a raise just under 8 percent. Officials of the Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers predicted a long strike.

[Fire broke out today at one of the 289 mines closed by the strike, United Press International reported. The fire, half a mile underground at Goldthorpe-Highgate mine near Doncaster, in the north of England, was brought under control by the managerial staff.

[William Sheppard, deputy chairman of the Coal Board, said that half the mines lacked adequate protection and appealed to the miners to man safety crews. The miners, Mr. Sheppard said, had provided adequate cover for a number of mines, partial cover at others and "wholly inadequate cover at over a half."

[Joseph Gormley, the chief of the NUM, responded by asking miners to keep safety crews on duty to reduce danger of fire, flooding, buildup of gases and structural shifting.]

Not since 1926 has Britain faced a strike by all its coal miners, although there have been many local strikes since then, usually lasting a few days. Resentment has been rising among the miners, who feel it is time the government rewarded them for cooperating without serious complaint over the years as mines closed and workers were dismissed.

Broader Terms

In broader terms, the dispute has developed as a challenge to the government's unofficial policy to limit pay increases throughout the country to less than 8 percent.

The union says it is striking not only for the miners but also for the trade union movement. But so far other unions have withheld decisions on whether to back the strike by refusing to transport the supplies already mined.

The basic weekly salaries of miners now range from $46.80 for those on the surface to $78 for those underground. The Coal Board says, however, that with overtime the average weekly wage at present is slightly under $80 a week.

The union has demanded a raise of $20.80 a week for the lowest-paid surface workers and $13 more for the highest-paid underground workers. The Coal Board has offered about $5.20 a week for virtually all miners, with $2.60 more a week later if productivity increases.

The coal miners, part of a declining but still important industry, have seen their numbers diminish over the years as Britain turned increasingly to oil, gas and electricity for fuel.

Mrs. Nixon Ends Visit to Africa

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Mrs. Richard Nixon left Africa this morning after a one-week goodwill tour in which she hugged dozens of children, watched hundreds of tribal dancers and shook thousands of hands.

"It's all been just great," she said this morning to President Félix Houphouët-Boigny just before the White House jet took off for the United States.

She visited Liberia, Ghana and then the Ivory Coast.

U.S. Praises Bhutto

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The U.S. State Department yesterday described the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as an "act of statesmanship." A department spokesman said the United States was pleased by Mr. Bhutto's decision to release Sheikh Mujibur.

To Deny Autobiography and Ill Health

Hughes Gives Telephone Interview

By Vernon Scott

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Billionaire Howard Hughes has emerged from 15 years of self-imposed silence to brand a forthcoming "autobiography" a fake and reveal he would like to end his unhappy seclusion.

"I am forced to spend my available working hours in preventing this fraud from being circulated and put before the public," Mr. Hughes said of the manuscript to be published this spring by McGraw-Hill Book Co. and Life magazine.

The once-dashing aviation pioneer held a telephoned news conference Friday from his heavily guarded Britannia Beach Hotel suite on Paradise Island in the Bahamas with seven reporters he summoned to the Sheraton-Universal Hotel in Los Angeles. He told them he had become a recluse to avoid spending his life in courtroom battles.

This reporter was one of the newsmen who interviewed him. The agreement with the Hughes Tool Co., which arranged the interview, included a stipulation that the story could not be used until 2330 GMT today.

Nearly Three-Hour Talk

For two hours and 40 minutes, the reedy voice with a touch of the Texan in it answered questions from the newsmen, all of whom had talked to Mr. Hughes face-to-face or by telephone in the years before he withdrew into hermitage. After the conversation, all seven said they were satisfied it was Mr. Hughes to whom they had been speaking.

Clearly the purpose of the long-distance news conference was to try to discredit claims of McGraw-Hill, Life and author Clifford Irving that the 66-year-old industrialist had signed contracts for the publication of his autobiography.

McGraw-Hill and Life issued a joint statement saying they were convinced that they had an "authentic autobiography" and that they had a 10-page, handwritten letter from Mr. Hughes to prove it. They said they intended to go ahead with publication.

But when asked if he cooperated in the autobiography, Mr. Hughes said:

"... I only wish I were still in the movie business because I don't remember any script as wild or as stretching the imagination as this yarn has turned out to be. I'm not talking about the biography itself because I have never read it. I don't know what's in it.

"But this episode is just so fantastic that it taxes your imagination to believe a thing like this could happen."

Mr. Irving has said he spent several months with Mr. Hughes in 1971 in meetings around the Western Hemisphere while the billionaire related his life story into tape recorders, but, Mr. Hughes said:

"I don't know him. I never saw him. I had never even heard of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Grenade Kills 12, Wounds 177 At Youth Rally in S. Vietnam

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, Jan. 9.—A guerrilla tossed a hand grenade filled with tiny steel balls into a bonfire at a youth rally in Qui Nhon, in central Vietnam yesterday, killing 12 and wounding 177 persons in one of the bloodiest terror attacks of the Indochina war, U.S. sources said.

Among the wounded—who were mostly the cream of students in Qui Nhon schools—were the new chief of Binh Dinh Province, the deputy mayor of Qui Nhon city and the province "youth service chief," who was in critical condition with brain injuries.

Panic After Explosion

Authorities said some of the victims may have been killed or injured when they were trampled in the panic that followed the explosion.

The new provincial chief is Col. Nguyen Van Chuc, who was reported slightly wounded. He had called the students together to rally them against the strong Viet Cong influence in Binh Dinh Province.

While authorities in Qui Nhon blamed the attack on the Viet Cong, officials in Saigon said it may have been a political plot to assassinate Col. Chuc, and suggested that the Viet Cong may not have been involved.

Officials acknowledged that no one questioned thus far saw the terrorist. There have been arrests and the possibility that the terrorist is among the wounded was left open.

The last big terrorist incident in Vietnam occurred on Sept. 15 when a bomb blast shattered a Saigon nightclub, killing 15 people and wounding 57.

Vietnamese officials claim that terrorist activities have been rising steadily in the past few months.

In war action, South Vietnamese spokesmen reported minor skirmishing—in which 36 guerrillas were killed—ranging from the Demilitarized Zone to deep in the Mekong Delta.

A mortar barrage slammed into an American fire base 20 miles northeast of Saigon Friday, wounding 18 soldiers of an armored unit which had pulled into the base only a week ago, the U. S. Command said.

Resettlement Program

SAIGON, Jan. 9 (AP).—More than 1,500 Vietnamese war refugees have been airlifted from northernmost Quang Tri Province to Phoc Tuy Province southeast of Saigon in what government officials described today as the start of a big resettlement program.

Sources said the Saigon regime eventually hopes to relocate up to 250,000 villagers who have already been displaced by the war and currently live in refugee camps. But success of the scheme depends on the government's ability to persuade them to move.

George D. Jacobsen, who as pacification chief is the senior American adviser to the South Vietnamese government, said: "No one's going who doesn't want to go."

Battle at Laos Town

VIENTIANE, Jan. 9 (NYT).—After three days of savage attacks North Vietnamese troops were still blocked today with heavy losses in their attempts to overrun Ban Nhik, the last Laotian foothold on the Bolovens Plateau of south Laos.

In north Laos, however, the Vietnamese have made some headway in their drive to take Long Chang.

Officials said the North Vietnamese had suffered at least 500 casualties in the three days of fighting for Ban Nhik.

N.Y. Physician Upholds Warren Commission

X-Rays, Pictures of Kennedy's Body Studied by 1st Non-Official Expert

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The family of the late President John F. Kennedy, which previously had allowed only representatives of the government to inspect pictures and X-rays of the assassinated leader's body, has now begun to let interested medical specialists see the items.

Dr. John K. Lattimer, a New York physician who has written and lectured extensively about the assassination, became the first person outside of government auspices to see the items when he examined them Friday in the National Archives here.

In an interview Friday night he said that they "eliminate any doubt completely" about the validity of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all of the shots that struck the President.

The commission found that when Mr. Kennedy was killed on Nov. 22, 1963, while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Oswald did all the shooting, firing from a building behind and above the President.

The 65 X-rays, color transparencies and black-and-white negatives taken during the autopsy have been a focus of controversy because the Kennedy family had previously guarded them so closely that not even members and staff officials of the Warren Commission—which was appointed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the assassination—were allowed to see them.

Critics of the Warren Commission's conclusions have charged that the items could disprove its conclusion that the President was struck by only two bullets, both from the rear.

It has been unofficially explained that the photos were suppressed to spare anguish to the family of President Kennedy, whose head was shattered by the second fatal bullet. Dr. Lattimer said the wound that blasted away most of the right side of the brain was "horrible," and that the pictures should never be made public.

But he concluded that the Warren Commission might have made a stronger case if the staff personnel who prepared its report had had access to the pictures and X-rays.

He said the items make three crucial points:

First, the initial bullet passed through the President's body at a distinctly downward angle, more so than the drawings released by the Warren Report show. The artist who portrayed the path of the projectile into the back of Mr. Kennedy's neck and out the base of his throat made it seem to be traveling almost parallel to the ground, while the pictures show that the front bullet hole is considerably lower than the one in back.

Some critics have asserted that this shot was fired from the front, by a second assassin hiding on a grassy knoll facing the presidential car. Dr. Lattimer said that the front hole is so far below the back one that "if anyone were to have shot him from the front, they would have had to be squatting on the floor of the car in front of him."

Second, photos of the wound in the back of the neck show "what appears to be a circular bruise which is typical of wounds of entry," he said.

Third, the X-rays prove that the front and back bullet holes were made by the same bullet,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Oil Countries Asking Millions To Offset Dollar Devaluation

GENEVA, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Oil-exporting countries today demanded an immediate $400 million from oil companies plus $75 million a month in the future to compensate for the devaluation of the dollar.

The 11 countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said the $400 million would cover income lost since President Nixon cut the dollar's tie to gold last Aug. 15.

As of Saturday, they said, $75 million a month will be needed to cover losses in royalties paid by the companies in dollars.

Compensation negotiations start tomorrow and officials at the exporters organization said they were hopeful of agreement within 10 days.

The countries agreed with the oil companies on a price rise last February.

On Jan. 20, the six Persian Gulf nations belonging to the exporters organization and the oil companies will begin talks in which the companies are being asked to agree in principle to sell control of their operations in the Persian Gulf. These operations account for more than half of the world's $110 billion annual exports.

Seek Control by 1985

By 1985, the six countries want at least 51 percent control over operations on their territory. The five other members of the exporters organization already control local operations or are making their own arrangements with the companies.

The six Persian Gulf states are Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi. The five other members are Indonesia, Venezuela, Algeria, Nigeria and Libya.

On the company side of the negotiating table are the world's big seven oil firms—Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Mobil, Shell, Gulf, Texaco and British Petroleum—plus several smaller operators. The exporters organization has said that failure of the companies to agree to the principle of the countries' owning operations would result in "concerted measures" including a boycott.

The negotiations will be held in Geneva.

Guards in West Remove 2 From E. German Ship

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, Jan. 9.—West German border policemen forcibly removed a woman and child from an East German ship in the Kiel sea canal today, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said.

An East German man fled from the ship in the canal and the captain then locked the man's wife and child in a cabin, the spokesman said.

A patrol of the border police boarded the ship and "used physical force against the captain" to free the wife and child, the spokesman said.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany commended the border guards, saying that they had acted with care and exact adherence to their instructions.

Former Aide Also Held

Yahya Placed Under House Arrest

By Malcolm W. Browne

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The government of Pakistan announced last night that former President Mohammed Yahya Khan and the former chief of staff, retired Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan, have been placed under house arrest.

Both men had been ousted from their posts and retired from the armed forces, along with 18 other officers, when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over as president Dec. 20.

Gen. Yahya lived at the President's House here until two days ago. Last Thursday, Mr. Bhutto told newsmen that the former president was free to go where he chose and would probably move to a house in Peshawar or Rawalpindi.

The change in the new government's attitude toward the former president and his chief of staff was not explained in tonight's communiqué, which said:

"This decision [to place the two former generals under house arrest] has been taken in the supreme interest of the state and the people of Pakistan. If it was not done earlier, that also was motivated by supreme national interests."

The Pakistani people should, the statement concluded, "have faith and confidence in the president and his government."

Until tonight, Mr. Bhutto had given many indications he did not intend to press action against his predecessor despite charges that the latter had mismanaged the war against India.

Mr. Bhutto has ordered a commission to investigate the causes of the loss of the war. He has said repeatedly that no action would be taken against the generals until the report was finished, probably in about three months.

AP.

Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan

AP.

Mohammad Yahya Khan

Shah Sees Bhutto

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 9 (WP).—The Shah of Iran paid a five-and-a-half-hour visit to West Pakistan yesterday for a talk with President Bhutto.

Mr. Bhutto said he and the shah discussed a wide range of subjects, including the general problems of the regional cooperative development program of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

The "wide range of subjects" discussed by the shah and Mr. Bhutto almost certainly covered the possibility of closer political affiliation between the two nations.

Karachi Jail Riot Ends

KARACHI, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The worst jail riots in Pakistan's history ended this afternoon after 24 hours following promises to rebel prisoners that their "genuine grievances" would be removed.

The riots began yesterday, coinciding with a mass escape attempt in which up to 300 of the central jail's 1,500 inmates got away.

Police opened fire and used tear gas to prevent the jailbreak, killing four prisoners and injuring about 10 others.

U.S. Rebukes India on New Hanoi Amity

Sending Ambassador Seen as Not Neutral

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The State Department has rebuked India for raising to the ambassadorial level its relations with North Vietnam and said this action casts doubt on New Delhi's neutral role on the International Control Commission for Southeast Asia.

In a statement Friday reflecting the Nixon administration's continuing pique with India's policies, Charles W. Bray 3d, the department spokesman, in effect questioned India's posture of nonalignment and indicated the administration's willingness to strain further its ties with New Delhi.

Mr. Bray, asked about New Delhi's announcement that it would soon exchange ambassadors with Hanoi in place of the present consuls-general in both capitals, said:

"We do not think it would be a particularly helpful step and we have in mind especially that India, as chairman of the International Control Commission, would in effect be abandoning a neutral attitude by taking steps to accord a relatively favorable diplomatic status to North Vietnam."

Mr. Bray said that the United States was not told by India of its decision ahead of time. The viewpoint he expressed was being formally transmitted to the Indian government here and in New Delhi, he said.

The public questioning of India's neutrality was the first ever made by the State Department.

Since 1954, India has been chairman of the International Control Commission, set up after the Geneva conference of that year on Indochina. It will, designated as the neutral member of the three-nation group, with Canada representing Western interests, and Poland Communist ones.

The ICC, however, which was set up to detect and rectify violations of the accord, has been dormant for many years, particularly since the Vietnam war broke out in force in the mid-1960s.

Administration officials here have raised doubts about India's neutrality following New Delhi's treaty of friendship with Moscow signed in August.

Saigon Bars ICC Chief

SAIGON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government announced yesterday afternoon that it would bar India's new head of the International Control Commission from entering the country.

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said at a news conference that Prime Minister Gandhi's upgrading of the Indian consulate in Hanoi without doing the same to its mission in Saigon was an "unfriendly and unnecessarily provocative gesture." He said it placed in doubt India's neutrality and impartiality as chairman of the ICC.

India Rejects U.S. Plaint

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Indian government "firmly rejected" yesterday the U.S. protest of India's recognition of North Vietnam, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said India made the decision to exchange ambassadors with Hanoi in the exercise of its sovereignty.

There was no official comment here on the South Vietnam government's decision to bar Indian delegates of the ICC in protest against the Indian decision.

Associated Press.

BOMBED—View of wrecked house in Belfast where eight soldiers and 14 civilians were injured Saturday after anonymous phone call lured soldiers to the scene.

Belfast Jail Protest Quelled After Escape Attempt Fails

BELFAST, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Prison guards supported by armed British troops quelled disturbances that broke out today in Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail after a foiled escape bid by suspected members of the Irish Republican Army, British spokesman said.

The army rushed two platoons of troops to patrol the walls when prisoners broke through a cordon of guards into the jail's exercise yard. The guards restored order and a spokesman for the Home Affairs Ministry denied reports that the disturbances had reached "riot proportions."

The uproar followed the foiling of an attempt by at least six suspected IRA men to escape through tunnels under the six-foot-thick walls of three cells, the army said.

Three men and a 14-year-old girl were arrested on the grounds of an adjoining school. The girl held a 50-foot coil of knotted rope, an army spokesman said. "It was pouring rain and the four of them claimed they had found the rope in a field and were just carrying it home. Unfortunately for them the rope was bone dry."

The girl was later released but the men, aged 18 to 22, were held under the special powers Britain invoked last Aug. 9 to carry out mass internments without trial.

In raids on suspected IRA hideouts, the army said today 19 persons had been arrested, eight of them in Belfast's New Lodge Road area, a Roman Catholic neighborhood.

One of those arrested was a man crippled in an accident three years ago and confined to a wheelchair. The army said he had been found in his bedroom with a new .22-caliber rifle with telescopic sights and ammunition.

Pub Owner Killed

In violence during the weekend, a Catholic pub owner was shot to death at his home in the Protestant suburb of Lowwood Park. The police said the motive appeared to have been robbery rather than sectarian hostility.

A police spokesman said that Gerald Woods, owner of the Gibraltar Pub, had been killed by four men, who used a hatchet to break into the house.

Mr. Woods, the father of two children, was the 209th victim in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

Sato Reveals 'Differences' Over Taiwan

But Cites Pledge Nixon Gave to Him

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (WP).—Premier Eisaku Sato said yesterday that his summit talks with President Nixon revealed "some differences" between Japan and the United States concerning future policies toward Taiwan. But he declared that the President had pledged "not to sacrifice old friends" during his forthcoming visit to Peking.

Asked at a press conference for Japanese newsmen whether the President had reaffirmed U.S. military and economic commitments to Taiwan, the Japanese leader replied briefly that "Japan has its own policy in approaching the Taiwan problem, and so does the United States."

When a reporter suggested that his answer indicated "some differences on this question" between the two countries, Mr. Sato replied, "Yes, that is correct."

The exchange took place during a 40-minute news conference held in San Clemente, Calif., and televised live here. It was conducted in Japanese without English translation. Mr. Sato later held another press conference for the Western press.

Returning to Tokyo

The premier left Los Angeles for Tokyo today, ending a five-day U.S. visit and talks with President Nixon at the Western White House. On Friday, the President and Mr. Sato issued a joint statement announcing that the United States would return Okinawa to Japan on May 15. The statement contained assurances that the United States will remove nuclear weapons from the bases it will retain on Okinawa.

In yesterday's telecast here, Japanese commentators observed that Mr. Sato had added some uncertainty to a statement at his year-end news conference last week on possible talks with Peking during 1972 to seek diplomatic relations.

Declaring that he is "not quite sure" whether normalization talks can begin this year, Mr. Sato said that "This is something of a gamble, since we have to wait and see what develops out of President Nixon's Peking trip. I cannot disclose what Mr. Nixon has told me regarding his discussions with the Chinese leaders; but I have learned again that he will not sacrifice old friends of the U.S."

At another point, he noted that "International tensions are declining, to be sure, as symbolized in Mr. Nixon's Peking trip, and even though Japan does not yet have government-to-government relations with Peking, our trade with them will certainly increase. The old concept of containment will no longer exist and mainland China is now the legitimate representative of China in the UN. However, on these points Japan and the U.S. are not necessarily in full agreement."

Even two opposition groups here, the Buddhist Komeito and Democratic Socialist parties, appeared moderately satisfied with the U.S. pledge on nuclear weapons. With the Okinawa reversion date firmly fixed, rival aspirants for Mr. Sato's job now are openly suggesting that he bow out ahead of schedule, after the return of the island. Mr. Sato's term ends in October.

In another development from the San Clemente talks, business and farm groups are agitated over the reported U.S. refusal to accept Japan's request for a one-year moratorium on trade negotiations. The reports say U.S. acceptance depends on Japanese concessions at a new round of trade talks starting Wednesday in Washington.

Nixon Returns to Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—President Nixon returned here last night from his six-day California trip during which he held talks with Mr. Sato and also met with retired industrialist Fred C. Foy, on ways to cut unemployment on the West Coast.

Sheikh Said to Have Escaped Death as Jailer Defied Yahya

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Sunday Times of London reported today that when Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan was still president of Pakistan last month, he ordered the execution of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman but that a jailer thwarted the order by hiding the prisoner.

The Bengali leader's narrow escape from death was reported by Anthony Mascarenhas, the Pakistani journalist who last spring brought out the first authentic account of the massacre of Bengalis by the Pakistan Army.

During a news conference here yesterday, Sheikh Mujibur corroborated the report in outline after the newspaper's first edition appeared. Late last night an official of the breakaway Bangladesh regime in East Pakistan confirmed the part played by the jailer in saving the sheikh.

The Sunday Times said that on Dec. 4, the day after the war between India and Pakistan began, Gen. Yahya instructed the three-man military tribunal that had tried the sheikh to write out an order for his execution. The order was kept in abeyance until Dec. 15 when, with his armies about to surrender, the president ordered the execution to be carried out.

A military team reportedly went from Rawalpindi to Mianwali, where Sheikh Mujibur was in solitary confinement. A shallow grave was dug in the cement floor of the room adjoining his cell. He was told that this was "an air-raid precaution," but he prepared for death.

The next day, Dec. 16, the war in East Pakistan ended.

The Sunday Times said that a jailer, aware that Gen. Yahya probably would abdicate, hid Sheikh Mujibur in his jailer's quarters for two days.

Bhutto's Refusal

When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over from Gen. Yahya as president he was asked by the execution squad to revalidate the hanging order, but he refused.

It was learned later, the paper said, that the squad had false documents intended to show that the sheikh had been hanged at the end of October. The sentence of the martial-law tribunal had been similarly falsified on the instructions of Gen. Yahya.

The intention was that Mr. Bhutto, now president, should have the execution carried out but escape the odium of the deed.

Mujibur Due in Dacca Today, Appeals for Recognition, Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

him direct to Dacca or to any place in India, perhaps because this would seem a humiliation to them. According to this report, Mr. Bhutto suggested Iran or Turkey instead, but Sheikh Mujibur preferred London if he could not go directly home.

Yesterday, from London, the sheikh talked on the telephone with his wife and children in Dacca. It was their first conversation since the previous Pakistani government, led by Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, seized him last March and imprisoned him on charges of treason.

[From Dacca, UPI reported that Sheikh Kamal Rahman, the eldest son in the family, said his father's first question was, "Are you all alive?" The son added: "His second question was, 'How is your mother?'"

[The Begum Mujibur Rahman, the 54-year-old politician's wife, was at first too choked by emotion to talk on the phone, the son told UPI. But later she and the younger children spoke with the family chief during the half-hour conversation.

[UPI said also that government leaders of Bangladesh had telephone talks with the sheikh, briefing him on events of recent months. The Bangladesh government arranged the charter of a plane to bring the sheikh home, without knowing that the British were organizing his flight on an RAF plane.]

Flying home with the sheikh were Kamal Hussain and Mr. Hussain's wife and two children. Mr. Hussain is a close adviser to Sheikh Mujibur, and was a member of the National Assembly. He had been in custody with the sheikh in West Pakistan.

At his news conference in London, Sheikh Mujibur disclosed that he had been under sentence of death in West Pakistan and held in a cell for condemned men. The intense heat was terrible, he said, and he was in solitary confinement that was hard to bear. He had not even known of the war's result until Mr. Bhutto told him, the sheikh reported.

To those who had known him before last March, he looked thinner and, understandably, tired. But he spoke precisely and carefully in slightly accented English, obviously in full control.

'Unbounded Joy'

"Gentlemen of the press," he began, "today I am free to share the unbounded joy of freedom with my fellow countrymen.

"We have earned our freedom in an epic liberation struggle. The ultimate achievement of the struggle is the creation of the independent, sovereign People's Republic of Bangladesh, of which my people have declared me president."

He appeared to leave no doubt of his own determination to keep what was once Pakistan's eastern wing independent. He said that Mr. Bhutto had appealed to him to find "some possible link" with Pakistan—but that he could say nothing about that until he got home.

He praised those countries that had helped the Bengalis—mentioning India, the Soviet Union, Poland, other East European countries, Britain and France.

He then added thanks to people elsewhere, including "the people of the United States." Asked later about the pro-Pakistan position of the Nixon administration, he said that he knew little of what had happened, was sure the American people were in favor of Bengali independence, but did not know about the administration.

Single Drug Said Gallstone Curb Without Surgery

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—A team of researchers at the Mayo Clinic has reported feeding pills experimentally to four patients whose gallstones then dissolved totally or markedly without surgery.

In a preliminary report being published in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, the researchers said that it was the first time doctors had used a single drug in scientifically-controlled human experiments to dissolve gallstones—one of the most common diseases affecting men and women in Western society.

The provocative experiments involved cholesterol gallstones, the chief type of gallstones, which tend to form mysteriously with advancing age to the point where, by the age of 75 years, they exist in one out of three Americans. For unknown reasons, American Indians have an even higher incidence of gallstones.

An editorial in the same issue of the medical journal cautioned that further, extensive studies of a larger number of patients were needed to determine the long-term safety of the still experimental drug, called chenodeoxycholic acid, or CDC, and to compare its results with the usual surgical treatment.

India Is Still Getting U.S. Aid, Plus Relief Sent for Refugees

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The United States is continuing to ship and airlift relief supplies to India for approximately nine million refugees still there—despite a marked reluctance by many administration officials to talk about it.

"The bureaucracy is overreacting," said one State Department official. "The word has filtered down that Nixon's mad at India so everyone's clamming up about what we're doing for India."

In fact, according to highly qualified officials, the much-publicized "cut-off" of U.S. economic assistance to India—announced Dec. 6, three days after Indian-Pakistani hostilities erupted—has been far less than widely supposed.

On that date the State Department announced "suspension" of $87 million in loans earmarked to help India's generalized import program.

However, there has been no corresponding suspension of $104 million that was earmarked for generalized imports and that had been committed as irrevocable letters of credit to the Indian government. Nor, officials note, has the United States suspended an additional $23 million in loans to India for specific development projects. Meanwhile, the $30-million U.S. program of humanitarian relief is continuing.

Within the last fortnight three United States-chartered ships with food for refugees have docked at Calcutta and seven are en route there, officials say.

Furthermore, they add, every other day a DC-8 jet, chartered by the State Department from Seaboard World Airlines, takes off from Charleston, S.C., bound for Calcutta with blankets. The United States is contributing 1,300,000 blankets toward a United Nations goal of seven million blankets for refugees.

Sixteen charter flights have been made to date and five more are planned. On arrival at Calcutta the blankets are rushed in UNICEF truck convoys to the refugee camps.

Since the start of the Pakistan crisis late last March, officials say the United States has shipped the following to India for refugee relief:

- Some 15,000 tons of high-protein foods out of a planned total of 35,365 tons.
- Ninety thousand tons of rice out of a planned total of 96,700 tons.
- More than 32,000 tons of vegetable oils out of a planned 50,852 tons. At sea or ready to be shipped are 18,636 more tons.
- Five thousand tons of bulgar wheat — a specially nutritive, dried, cracked variety.

'Exploitation-Free Economy'

Bangladesh Will Nationalize Banking and Basic Industries

DACCA, Bangladesh, Jan. 9 (AP).—Acting Bangladesh President Syed Nazrul Islam says his government will soon nationalize the banking, insurance, foreign trade and other basic industries in the new nation.

He told a public meeting Friday the nationalization measures would be a step toward creating an "exploitation-free economy."

At the same meeting, Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed assailed the United States and China for their support of West Pakistan during the war with India last month.

Mr. Ahmed said that had the people of India and Bangladesh not stood together, the U.S. Seventh Fleet would not have anchored in the Indian Ocean but would have come to the shores of Bangladesh to foil its independence.

Acting President Islam said the old social order in Bangladesh had undergone a radical change. He said the new revolutionary social order would permit no exploitation and no one would die without food, medical shelter or clothing.

He told a cheering crowd that automobiles, refrigerators and other luxury goods would no longer be imported.

Fertilizers and raw materials to increase agricultural production would be imported instead, he added.

In New Delhi today, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Abdus Samad Azad told a press conference that the new state would be wary of aid offers from West Pakistan's allies, presumably the United States and China. "If a friend offers me a glass of water, I will accept without hesitation. If an enemy offers it or a friend of an enemy, I will hesitate because I will suspect that it is poison," Mr. Samad Azad said.

Food Grains Needed

DACCA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh administration urgently needs 500,000 tons of rice or wheat to feed the returning refugees and other displaced persons, according to John Stonehouse, British Labor member of Parliament. Altogether 1,800,000 tons of food grains would be required, but the half million tons was urgent, he said.

Dinner for Israeli Canceled in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A dinner in honor of Israeli opposition leader Menachem Begin was cancelled shortly after he flew in here today because of threatening phone calls received by the hotel where the dinner was to have been held.

A spokesman for the Royal Garden Hotel said the dinner for 500 guests was to have been held tomorrow night but had been cancelled by the hotel's board of directors.

Strong security precautions were taken at London Airport when Mr. Begin, leader of the right-wing Herut Freedom party, arrived. Mr. Begin is alleged to have been responsible for the hanging of two British policemen and a massacre of Arab civilians in 1948.

Palace Where Galileo Lived Burns in Italy

PADUA, Italy, Jan. 9 (AP).—A 14th-century palace in which Italian astronomer and physicist Galileo once lived was destroyed by a fire early yesterday.

The palace, in central Padua, was being used by a Roman Catholic congregation as a library. Authorities said a short circuit might have started the fire, which, they reported, caused 500 million lire (about $850,000) in damages. Galileo lived in the palace between 1592 and 1610.

Rome's Free-Bus Traffic Test Ends

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—Rome's nine-day free-bus experiment to ease traffic in its historic center ended yesterday. The city called it a success, but its citizens didn't.

"It was a success," Giorgio La Morgia, president of the bus line, proclaimed, showing statistics that 40 percent more Romans rode the buses.

"Nothing has changed," headlined Rome's mass circulation daily Il Messaggero. "Still too many cars." Other Roman papers agreed after extensive checks at traffic bottlenecks.

J. F. Kennedy Death Data

(Continued from Page 1)

which passed through the President's body and left two tiny flakes of metal and hair in the tissues along the path between the two holes.

Dr. Lattimer was also allowed to see other items that have been shown to only a few persons, but have not been absolutely denied to nongovernmental experts. These included the President's bloody and bullet-punctured clothing, the sole bullet which was found after the shooting, and the President's back brace.

One final item—which was mentioned only in passing during the hearing conducted by former Chief Justice Earl Warren and other members of the commission—gives a revealing insight into the discomfort that Mr. Kennedy suffered as a result of his wartime back injury.

The item is a knitted elastic Ace bandage. Dr. Lattimer said he has learned from physicians who gave emergency treatment to the President that he wore this bandage in a tightly "wrapped figure eight, through his crotch and around the back of his buttocks. Its purpose was to help immobilize his lower spine, but Dr. Lattimer said it could also have helped keep him upright after he was hit by the first bullet, so that he was exposed to the second.

Dr. Lattimer, who is 57 years old, is the chairman of the Department of Urology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. He became a student of assassinations by firearms after he observed numerous wounds as an Army doctor during World War II.

He has written a series of articles in medical journals describing experiments he has conducted with rifles, scopes and ammunition similar to those used by Oswald. His finding that a round from such a weapon would penetrate 47 inches of pine wood reinforces the Warren Commission's theory that the same bullet passed through the President and seriously wounded former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was riding in the car's front seat.

Shortly after the assassination, the autopsy pictures and X-rays were given to then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. On Oct. 29, 1966, they were placed by the Kennedy family in the National Archives, subject to a contract that denied access for the next five years to all but certain governmental bodies.

The archives' records show that only twice during that period did the government ask to see the items. The first was when the physicians who performed the autopsy authenticated the pictures, and the second was in 1968, when a suit was brought to force disclosure of the material. Attorney General Ramsey Clark fended off the suit by appointing a panel of four private pathologists to examine the items and describe them in a written report.

The panel's report was couched in technical language, which, according to Dr. Lattimer, understated the extent to which the items corroborate the Warren Report.

Under the contract between the archives and the Kennedy family, only "recognized experts in the field of pathology or related areas of science or technology" may see the items now that the initial five-year period has passed. These restrictions will continue so long as any of the late President's immediate family live.

Burke Marshall, the deputy dean of Yale Law School, is the family representative who decides which "recognized experts" will be admitted. So far he has granted only Dr. Lattimer's request, but he said last week that he is also considering requests from Dr. Cyril H. Wecht of Pittsburgh and Dr. John Nichols of the University of Kansas—two pathologists who have written critically of the Warren Commission Report—and Dr. E. Forrest Chapman, the medical examiner of Wayne County, Mich.

Mr. Marshall said that in granting or denying permission he would not consider whether applicants were supporters or critics of the Warren Report, but only if they had a serious historical purpose in seeing the material.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Very cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	0	32	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Overcast
CAIRO	18	64	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Overcast
DUBLIN	5	41	Foggy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	Very cloudy
GENEVA	-6	20	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	-6	21	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Very cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Overcast
LONDON	8	46	Rain
MADRID	11	52	Rain
MILAN	5	41	Overcast
MONTREAL	-3	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-9	16	Snow
MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
NICE	10	50	Very cloudy
OSLO	-5	23	Snow
PARIS	6	43	Rain
PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
ROME	13	55	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	-3	27	Snow
TEL AVIV	18	64	Very cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Partly cloudy
VENICE	6	43	Overcast
VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
WARSAW	-1	30	Snow
WASHINGTON	4	39	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	37	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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3 Problems Force Apollo Launch Delay

In Precautionary Step Lift-Off Set April 16

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The launching of the Apollo-16 expedition to the central highlands on the moon has been delayed from March 17 to April 16 because of problems with a moonship separator, spacecraft batteries and a spacesuit.

Apollo program director Rocco A. Petrone made the decision Friday after weighing all aspects of the difficulties and deciding not to try to push toward a March launching although an all-out effort might have made it.

"I just didn't deem it in our interest to force it," he said in a telephone interview. "It's just not the best way to plan. It's really a matter of precaution."

Apollo-16 is America's next-to-last scheduled moon landing mission, and the first to the central highlands. Astronauts John W. Young and Charles M. Duke are scheduled to land while Thomas K. Mattingly maps the moon from orbit for six days.

Primary Problem

Mr. Petrone said the primary problem was the explosive device used to separate the command module from its lunar module in moon orbit. Tests of an identical device turned up a design flaw in the way explosives are installed, and the system failed under abnormal conditions using only one of two strands of explosives.

The second problem was the spacesuit that Comdr. Young will wear during 21 hours of walking and driving on the moon. It was found that the astronaut puts unusual stresses on the suit when he bends over to pick up rocks.

The third difficulty involved batteries to be used in the four-legged lunar module. Tests showed that some did not put out as much power as desired and this was traced to manufacturing techniques.

Mr. Duke was hospitalized Tuesday with bacterial pneumonia and although he is expected to be fully recovered soon, Mr. Petrone said an extra month before flight would assure that he had regained his strength.

Two Republicans Win In Vt. Special Election

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9 (UPI).—Interim Sen. Robert T. Stafford, R., Vt., won the right Friday in a special election to fill the remaining five years of the late Sen. Winston L. Prouty's term.

Former administration secretary Richard Mallary made it a Republican sweep by capturing the state's lone seat in Congress, succeeding Sen. Stafford who had accepted a temporary appointment when Sen. Prouty died of cancer Sept. 10.

Republican George Aiken holds the other Vermont Senate seat.

Associated Press.

GREENHOUSE GATOR—An employee of a Westerly, R.I., florist shop bringing out daily ration of dog food for the shop's pet alligator, Ali-Oop. The shop received the alligator 35 years ago from Florida as a sales promotion gimmick when it measured only six inches. Today Ali is seven feet long, weighs 90 pounds and lives in a cage among greenhouse plants.

New History Omits Stalin's Purges of '30s

Soviet Party Book Avoids Controversy

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Russians received their latest version of history on the agitated period of the Stalin purges of the 1930s this week as a long-delayed volume of a Communist party history went on sale in Moscow bookstores.

It turned out to be a bland and highly depersonalized kind of history with bare mention of Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet state and no mention whatever of the great purges of 1936 and 1937.

With publication of the present volume, the pendulum of the rewriting of history appears to have come to rest in a neutral position somewhere between the impassioned extremes of the Stalin and Khrushchev versions. The latest book, which is part of a six-volume history of the party, covers the period 1929-37.

Judging from an examination of the 606-page book, virtually all controversy was avoided by the editorial board, headed by Pyotr Pospelov, head of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The institute is a major repository of party archives.

A detailed chronology of events appended to the main body of the book omits the first of the great public purge trials of prominent Bolsheviks, held in August, 1936.

Stalin himself, though the dominant figure in Soviet history during those years, is mentioned a total of 15 times, according to a name index. He is usually simply listed as having spoken at one party meeting or another, without the substance of his remarks.

In a cautious reference to his role in the wide-ranging purges, which are believed to have affected hundreds of thousands or even millions of Soviet citizens, the history states:

"Responsibility for this rests to a large extent on I. V. Stalin, who was endowed with great powers during that period."

He is given credit for guiding the rapid economic development of the Soviet Union, particularly in heavy industry, and for "combatting the anti-Leninist opposition."

Associated Press

GAS EXPLOSION—Firemen standing by Friday night in Centerville, Iowa, after a natural-gas pipeline exploded into spectacular mushroom that was seen over 100 miles away in Des Moines. Firefighters were having difficulty controlling blaze because of intense heat but, surprisingly, no injuries were reported and apparently no damage done to nearby buildings.

Russians Find Mars 'Hot Spot' And a Venus-Like Atmosphere

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Soviet scientists reported today that their two spacecraft orbiting Mars had detected a "hot spot" on the planet. They also disclosed that the planet's upper atmosphere had been found to resemble that of Venus rather than that of earth.

These were among the findings announced in a preliminary report by the Institute of Space Research on the operation of Mars-2 and Mars-3, the instruments of which have been probing the planet for more than a month.

The detection of a "hot spot," an area of slightly higher temperature than the average of the Martian surface, was thought to be of particular interest because it may indicate the presence of an internal heat source.

The Soviet scientific report, published in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, did not say whether some of the first results on the Soviet Union's Mars missions had been sent to the United States over a special hot line transmission system established for that purpose.

Dr. Vasily I. Moroz, one of the Soviet scientists reporting on measurements of surface temperatures, said that the instrument used to measure the temperature of the Martian soil, known as an infrared radiometer, recorded an area of 20 degrees centigrade below zero near what was described as the "midday region."

Dr. Moroz attributed the hot spot either to what he called "heat inertia," or the retention of heat due to the character of the Martian rocks in the area, or to the possible presence of volcanic activity.

On the dark side of the planet, the ground temperature was said to drop to minus 90 degrees centigrade. However, according to the Soviet report, a slight increase was recorded beyond the terminator in the Cerberus region, a dark area, or Martian "sea." The terminator is the dividing line between the lighted and unlighted parts of the planet's surface.

Another scientist, Vladimir G. Kurt, reported on some of the preliminary findings on the nature of the Martian atmosphere. He said that Soviet data, combined with information supplied by the Americans from Mariner-9, suggested that the upper atmosphere of Mars resembled the Venusian atmosphere, presumably because carbon dioxide was a major component of both.

He added that the small amount of water vapor found in the upper Martian atmosphere was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen atoms under the effect of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Russians to Show New, Larger SST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union will exhibit a new, larger version of its Tu-144 supersonic airliner at the international air shows in Hannover and Washington this spring, the authoritative magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology reported today.

The larger Tu-144 will be able to carry 180 passengers, 60 more than the present version. The Concorde has a maximum seating capacity of 144.

Bombs Planted In 8 U.S. Banks Are Sent to FBI

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Eight time bombs found in bank safety deposit boxes in New York, Chicago and San Francisco on Friday, bank lease records and handwritten letters that alerted the authorities were sent to Washington for analysis by the FBI yesterday as a nationwide manhunt began for "Christopher Charles Mohr."

That name was signed to most of the leases of the deposit boxes last July in a campaign to use bombs to "kidnap property and offer it in exchange for the freedom of our people." The leases gave the renter's address as 560 West Arlington Place, Chicago.

In an investigation after the explosion of one box last September, Treasury agents questioned tenants, the owner and the superintendent of that address and learned that a young man who identified himself as a physicist from Boston had rented a third-floor apartment in December, 1970, but had stayed only two days.

In Chicago, the police said that personnel of the three banks where bombs had been found had provided similar, though vague, descriptions of the man who rented the deposit boxes. He was described as well-groomed, short-haired, in his 20s and about 5 feet 9 inches tall. He was said to have been wearing a business suit and carrying a briefcase.

5 Seamen Missing

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Five seamen were missing and presumed drowned Friday after a collision between Greek and Pakistani freighters off this coast. The Greek 9,000-ton Santa Artemis sank within an hour of colliding with the freighter Shalamar, also 9,000 tons. The Pakistani ship radioed it had picked up 23 survivors.

Hughes in Press Interview Over Long-Distance Phone

(Continued from Page 1)

him until a matter of days ago when this thing first came to my attention."

Mr. Hughes also denied having left the Bahamas in the past six months. He said his attorneys were considering litigation if the disputed manuscript is printed.

'I Am Utterly Shocked'

Mr. Hughes, who inherited the Hughes Tool Co. from his father and built it into one of the world's largest financial empires, said he had no way of knowing whether the manuscript was the result of a "deep-dyed plot or accidental gullibility."

He said, "I am so completely and utterly shocked that anything like that could happen that, believe me, I don't know how to characterize this or to analyze this or diagnose it. I just haven't any idea.

"It is so fantastic and so utterly beyond the bounds of anyone's imagination that I simply haven't any idea what — well obviously the motive for Irving would be money, but certainly McGraw-Hill and Time-Life don't have to deal in fake manuscripts or that sort of thing in order to survive. They surely have a business that operates at a higher plane than that."

There have been persistent reports that he was desperately ill, near death, but asked about his health, Mr. Hughes replied:

"Well, how the hell is anybody's health at 66 years of age? I certainly don't feel like running around a track at UCLA trying to break a record, I can tell you that. But my health is tolerable, that's certain, and probably better than I deserve."

He scoffed at reports published last November that his fingernails were eight inches long, that he wore a beard to his chest and hair half-way down his back.

"This is very amusing," he said, "because the first time I read that article about the fingernails, I said, 'Well, how in the hell could I write my name if I had (such) fingernails' . . .

"Well, the statistics are that I am 6 feet 3-3/4 inches which is what I have always been—just barely under 6 feet. As to the weight, I would guess in the 140 to 150 area. I am thin, I have always been thin.

He had every intention of coming out of hiding, he said, "but not right at the moment."

Asked why he lived the life of a recluse, he said: "I don't really know.

"I will tell you one thing. I am rapidly planning to come out of it. In other words, I am not going to continue being quite as reclusive, as you call it, as I have been because it apparently has attracted so much attention that I have just got to live a somewhat modified life in order not to be an oddity. . . .

"It's a funny thing, it really is. In this world you can't just be neutral or you can't just go about your business and live your life in what seems to you to be a normal way. This just doesn't seem possible.

"You apparently have to do certain things and follow a certain kind of conduct in order to satisfy people—if you have done something wrong [sic]. So, I am getting ready to embark on a program of convincing the public that these extreme statements [about his physical and mental condition] are absurd."

He said at another point, "I have worn a beard for—well, good God, I have been wearing a beard for long before it became a fad."

He described his beard as a Van Dyke. He said he also wore a mustache and that his hair was a normal length.

He added that he had planned to have his photograph taken and sent to the press to end rumors of his appearance and poor health.

In addition to this reporter, the reporters at the interview were from the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Chicago Tribune, Associated Press and National Broadcasting Corp.

Third-Class Mail In U.S. to Jump In Price Jan. 24

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—A 23.9 percent increase in third-class mail rates on Jan. 24 seemed assured yesterday when the Cost of Living Council announced that the Postal Service had been exempted from price controls.

Although the council said rate increases would be left solely to the postal rate commission, an independent body, it asked the commission to consider anti-inflation standards.

The proposed increase in third-class mail costs has drawn opposition from many newspaper publishers, who fear it might set a precedent for an increase in second-class rates, which apply to newspapers and magazines.

The third-class increase was originally scheduled for Sept. 15 but was postponed by the wage-price freeze announced by President Nixon on Aug. 15.

Third-class domestic mail—items weighing 15 ounces for less—now costs 8 cents for the first 2 ounces, and 2 cents for each additional ounce. Third-class includes "junk mail."

Frederik Convalesces

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9 (AP).—Doctors today reported continued improvement in the condition of King Frederik following a heart attack last Monday.

An Unhealed Wound of Liberation

French Court Asked to Rule For Sorrow, Pity or Revenge

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 9 (WP).—The case before the court in Nevers, in central France, last week could not have been a more devastating reflection on the inhuman narrowness of French provincial life had Balzac, Maupassant or any other 19th century novelist been alive to record it.

A generation after the liberation of France, a victim of the often hasty revenge meted out to presumed colleborators with the Germans brought suit against the woman she maintained falsely accused her of treason.

Twenty, even 15 years ago such cases were still occasionally recorded in France. But with the passage of time, they became increasingly rare.

That Solange Azan, a 65-year-old hairdresser, brought civil suit against Denise Nury, in fact, was doubtless thanks to her excruciating testimony in the movie "Le Chagrin et la Pitié," shown also an television in Britain and other European countries.

Banned by French television for fear of re-opening still unhealed wounds, "The Sorrow and the Pity" became a box-office success as if to confirm that the French were more politically mature than their government believed.

The film, about Clermont-Ferrand, during the occupation, and running more than four hours, is a series of interviews which destroy the carefully-nurtured Gaullist—and Communist—image of France as a hotbed of patriotic resistance fighters.

A generation after the facts, Miss Azan twisted a ribbon as she described her arrest by the Resistance, and the subsequent torture and kangaroo court condemnation to 10 years of hard labor for denouncing to the Gestapo Capt. Jean Nury, of French military intelligence.

An anonymous letter of denunciation, intercepted by the Resistance before Capt. Nury was sent to a certain death for aiding the Gaullists just months before the Liberation, was judged by a graphologist to be in Miss Azan's handwriting. Providing the basis of comparison was the captain's wife, Denise, who found a postcard that Miss Azan, a childhood friend, had written years before.

The hairdresser never hid her pro-Vichy sympathies, but for 26 months in jail maintained her innocence. Her family protested that no counter-experts had been heard during the trial and after 26 months managed to obtain her freedom on the testimony of three graphologists who testified the letter could not have been in her handwriting.

She was rehabilitated, the condemnation of loss of civic rights revoked, but she did not recover her property which the kangaroo court had confiscated.

Convinced that her old childhood friend was the author of the letter, she brought suit, but never succeeded in winning redress. A new trial in 1950 came to no conclusion as to the letter's author.

Miss Azan testified then that she recollected that Denise had once told her she wanted to get rid of her husband and reasoned that when the Resistance found the letter, Mrs. Nury had fingered her to avoid suspicion.

Perhaps inevitably, the whole case took on the air of a *crime passionnel* when Miss Azan testified that the captain had courted her after his marriage and indeed had pleaded to her in prison not to mention the couple's discord.

But until "The Sorrow and the Pity" gave the question an international dimension, the case was a dead letter, especially since any criminal proceedings were impossible because of the statute of limitations.

At Nevers, Miss Azan has asked for $400,000 in damages against the Nurys, but especially pleaded that the court consider anew the case which had been allowed to molder juridically for 20 years. The court will decide in three weeks whether to hear the case.

Assisted by Jacques Isorni, a rightist lawyer who defended Marshal Pétain at his treason trial after the war, Miss Azan argued that even after the movie was shown, the Nurys had not answered her charges. "When one is innocent, one stands up and cries out," said Mr. Isorni.

But perhaps the sorrow if not the pity of the case was best summed up by the Nurys' lawyer. Recalling the old French saying that "revenge is a dish which is savored cold," he said, "The dish we are served today is deep-frozen."

Lopez, Figure In Ben Barka Case, Is Freed

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Antoine Lopez, 47, the former French intelligence agent convicted in the kidnapping and presumed murder of exiled Moroccan leftist leader Mehdi Ben Barka, was amnestied by President Georges Pompidou after serving four-and-a-half years of an eight-year prison sentence, the French government announced yesterday. He was released from prison on Christmas Eve.

Lopez, who worked as Air France traffic chief at Orly Airport, was accused of playing a role in the kidnapping of Ben Barka in October, 1965, with the help of two French detectives and delivering him to the then Moroccan Interior Minister Gen. Mohammed Oufkir at a villa near Paris, where Ben Barka is believed to have been murdered.

Ben Barka's body was never found, but a French court sentenced Gen. Oufkir to death in absentia. The alleged Moroccan execution on French soil of a prominent opposition leader infuriated the late President de Gaulle and led to a five-year rift between France and Morocco.

King Hassan of Morocco resisted de Gaulle's pressure for Gen. Oufkir's extradition to France, and relations between the two countries improved only after de Gaulle resigned in 1969. Gen. Oufkir recently was named minister of defense and is still regarded as the strongman behind Hassan's throne.

Lopez, alleged to have been in Gen. Oufkir's pay, was the last person still imprisoned in connection with the affair, which shook the Gaullist regime and led to a sweeping purge of French intelligence and counter-intelligence services.

Convicted Spy Flees Germany For Yugoslavia

COLOGNE, West Germany, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Bonn photographer Heinz Suetterlin, free pending appeal of his 1969 conviction on charges of being a Soviet spy, has left West Germany and may try to live in Yugoslavia rather than return to imprisonment here, his wife said today.

Mrs. Giseal Suetterlin said that her husband, 48, left in November to drive through Switzerland to Yugoslavia. She said his health was not good. His trip was permitted by German officialdom, she said.

She added that her husband may not come back if his appeal is turned down and he has to serve out his six-year prison sentence.

Suetterlin was found guilty of turning over to the Russians photographs of secret Foreign Ministry documents.

Mrs. Suetterlin, who married her husband in a Cologne jail cell in December, 1970, said that she had little hope for clemency from the courts or North Rhine-Westphalia state governor Heinz Kuehn.

More Than 30 Bodies Found

Survivor, 17, of Crash in Peru Tells of Her 9 Days in Jungle

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Juliane Koepcke, 17, the lone survivor of the Christmas Eve plane crash that is believed to have killed 91 persons, said yesterday that worms and insects plagued her during her nine-day journey to safety through the Amazon jungle.

"I couldn't sleep at night because of the insects," the West German girl said in an interview with the Lima daily newspaper La Prensa at the bungalow where she is recuperating. It is at a hospital near Pucallpa, 450 miles northeast of Lima.

Her father, Hans, an animal ecologist, was at her bedside. Her mother, Marie, a museum ornithologist in Lima, was among the passengers on the flight, which crashed some 30 minutes by air from Pucallpa.

The bodies of seven passengers were ferried yesterday to a U.S. missionary post near here. Members of an army patrol, the first ground party to reach the site, said the bodies of 25 to 30 more people had been found.

Started After Rain

Miss Koepcke said the crash had occurred in the early afternoon. "I awoke later, it must have been 4 p.m.," she said. "There were two bodies near me. I spent the night near the wreckage and in the morning, after it had rained, I started walking.

"The sun was brilliant. I walked slowly through the foliage, pausing from time to time. I heard the noise of a small river that seemed to have its source nearby. I followed the river, which gradually widened.

"Frequently, I had to climb over huge fallen tree trunks," she continued. "I slept among the dry leaves and shrubs.

"I continued on this route the next day, until I came to a larger stream, which had water that came to my knees. The water was fast and there was sand on the bottom.

"I saw many ants and frogs but no snakes anywhere. There was very dense underbrush and a tangle of small trees and branches.

"Little by little the water got deeper and I could swim. This is the way I spent nine days.

"On the ninth day," she related, "I came to a beach where there was a canoe. There was no one around. I found an oar but I didn't want to take the canoe because I didn't want to be accused of stealing. Also I wasn't sure I could manage the canoe in such a strong current.

"Then along came three woodcutters. These men were very friendly with me. They gave me whatever they had. But all they had for food was sugar, salt and meat flavored with cassava. They placed a bag of meat at my side and told me to eat but I didn't have any appetite.

"They wanted to take me downstream right away but finally they decided that I spend the night there. 'It is better that you have a good night's sleep,' they said.

"Two more woodcutters came and the next morning we got in the canoe and went downstream. We traveled for about an hour and a half to the village of Pachitea. The people there offered me plenty of food but I couldn't eat because my stomach had shrunk."

From there she was brought to the hospital in a clearing at Pucallpa.

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Sheikh Mujibur's Return

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is returning to his homeland, the long way around. There is some surprise that he went from Pakistan to Bangladesh by way of London, but what must be more disturbing to the shades of a large number of departed Englishmen, from Clive through Disraeli to Kipling and Churchill, is that he was the only item of importance in the Indo-Pakistani dispute which followed this route. The use of London as a transit point seems to emphasize the remoteness of the subcontinent from its former empress.

That, however, is only one aspect of the new Asian situation which revolves around the figure of Sheikh Mujibur. India has retorted to the American attitude during the brief war by granting full recognition to North Vietnam, and both Washington and Saigon have protested this act's effect upon India's position as member of the International Control Commission.

To be sure, the commission has been about as effectual in Indochina as the Commonwealth in India and Pakistan, but there was always the possibility that it might be revived as some kind of utensil in seeking or presiding over a settlement. That an Indian ambassador in Hanoi would detract from the commission's neutrality, or that of India or Poland or Canada, the nations comprising the group, is, however, a diplomatic myth. Whatever neutrality the commission members had at the outset has long since disappeared.

More pertinent to current discussions is the question of Bangladesh itself. Sheikh Mujibur, naturally, wants recognition. But at the moment recognition must be of a hope, not of a fact. Bangladesh is not only occupied by Indian troops, not only in the grip of widespread chaos, social, religious and economic, but has only the shadow of a government. This is not simply a question of a revolt, overturning one regime in favor of another, it is a question of creating an independent state where none existed.

Very few doubt that Bangladesh is indeed independent, in the sense that whatever ties may be re-created with Pakistan are certain to be tenuous in the extreme. But those ties may be formed; Sheikh Mujibur did not rule them out completely. And ties with India are in fact very strong (even apart from the occupying army), yet not stated in any public document. Until Bangladesh's relationships on the subcontinent are clarified, until Sheikh Mujibur's presidency—which has hitherto been largely honorary—has been placed in some reasonably precise governmental and practical context, talk of recognition is idle. Sheikh Mujibur has been returned, and that is hopeful, as a statesmanlike gesture on the part of President Bhutto of Pakistan, and as providing Bangladesh with a central political personage. But the event is only an early stage in the complex process of making Bangladesh a nation.

Clue to China's Strength

In his television interview a week ago, President Nixon stressed the importance of a renewed Peking-Washington dialogue before China becomes a superpower with an abundance of modern weapons. A day earlier, however, the traditional New Year's Day editorial in Peking's chief publications had an altogether different emphasis, stressing that China is a developing country with a "relatively backward" economy. The pattern of international relations for the rest of the 20th century depends in part on the rate at which the Chinese People's Republic advances from its present comparative weakness, economically and militarily, to the superpower parity position whose future likelihood haunts Moscow's policymakers even more than Washington's.

For more than a decade, efforts to estimate and project the speed of China's advance have been frustrated by the statistical blackout maintained in Peking. Premier Chou En-lai made the first break in this secrecy some months ago, and now the Chinese press has reported that last year Peking's steel industry produced a record 21 million metric tons. This is alleged to be an 18 percent gain over 1970, impressive if correct.

For a nation of China's vast population, this amount of steel is not very much. Both the United States and the Soviet Union, with their far smaller populations, produced roughly five times as much steel last year, and in the days of the "great leap forward" in the late 1950s, Peking was forecasting that by this time it would be producing 36 million or more tons of steel annually, exceeding British output.

Nevertheless it would be a mistake to deride the Chinese achievement in reaching this level of steel production. For more meaningful comparisons, it must be noted that China produced last year more than three times as much steel as India and only perhaps 10 or 15 percent less than France. In short, Peking now has a respectable base of steel production from which to move ahead in further industrial expansion.

The Chinese would undoubtedly be much farther ahead in steel and other heavy industrial output if they had not undergone the travail of the hungry years of the early 1960s and of the chaotic years of the "great proletarian cultural revolution" more recently. The 1970s could be a decade of very substantial economic growth if China could enjoy the stability of the early and mid-1950s in the years immediately ahead. It would also help if China could import substantial quantities of capital and technology.

We may suspect that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai had such thoughts in mind when they decided to invite President Nixon to visit Peking next month. American participation in Chinese economic development could have long-term advantages for the United States as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Suppose I Say 'A High Government Official'—"

Avoiding a Cosmic Crisis

By C. L. Sulzberger

Mr. Sulzberger points out that this column is intended as satire and none of the documents or events referred to are real.

PARIS—The following has been sent to me through the good offices of Baron C. L. Munchausen, a secret agent whom I have found to be totally unreliable over the years.

This is being written as a public service. Because of the shortsightedness of the founding fathers, who imposed on the U.S.A. a presidential system of government that does not allow give-and-take debate between a prime minister and parliament (as in England) the press must assume that role.

In this capacity, as a newspaperman, I have been made privy to highly classified documents from SHAPE headquarters, Belgium, the seat of the North Atlantic Alliance and Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, NATO commander and top United States officer in Europe. These documents are labeled TOP SECRET, NATO COSMIC.

They confirm a clear U.S. intention, endorsed by all North Atlantic allies save France, to stage a surprise aggression against the Soviet Union, on April 9, 1972, the Russian Easter, and, even under the Communist system, a day of feasting when the guard is down. Pentagon experts estimate that the action may cost the lives of at least 10 million people between Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel.

This operation, only just approved, stirred violent debate at the top alliance echelon. Gen. Burnt Njal, chief of the Icelandic military mission, was so indignant that he sent a personal envoy to me bearing Xerxed copies of the principal documents.

'Madcap Project'

In an accompanying letter, he specifically authorized me to use his name as the source. He added: "Unless the American press can halt this madcap project immediately it threatens to touch off World War III and uncontrolled holocaust. Fortunately you are not inhibited by any Official Secrets Act prohibiting publication of classified documents."

The diabolical Operation Lemming agreed on by the NATO defense ministers denies any aggressive action against the U.S.S.R. while simultaneously threatening all-out retaliatory nuclear strikes should the Russians take "protective" action.

According to one document, classified NODIS EYES ONLY SACEUR, our force estimates indicate that within 18 months the Soviets will have surpassed our own planned defense levels when their new MIRV systems and submarine program near completion.

Therefore, it says: "For the sake of the free world we must strike now. Our optimum calculation is that this will insure such a heavy setback to Soviet planning that for two decades there will be no further threat. We may then turn our attention toward China. At the very least, by destroying the population of Leningrad and the two principal White Sea ports, we will insure control of the Baltic and the North Atlantic."

Volohai Tactic

"Operation Lemming" stems from two plans dating back to early cold war days. A certain U.S. Brig. Gen. Michela first contemplated something of this order after reading a report from Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, then in Chungking.

The Hurley study said Genghis Khan, when investing the impregnable Chinese fortress of Volohai, raised his siege in return for delivery by the Volohai commander of 1,000 cats and 10,000 swallows. Genghis then had woolen tufts tied to their tails, lit these and released the creatures. They returned to their lairs and nests and burned the city down.

Hurley proposed similar tactics be used against Chinese Communist strongholds. This was refused, but Michela, assigned to a special Washington study group, suggested a similar operation against Soviet Russia by infecting, with deadly and communicable germs, herds of reindeer.

Reorientation

The reindeer would be driven from northern Norway into Soviet Carelia. Selected Lapp agents had been enrolled by the CIA but the project was abandoned because of fears that symbolic linking of reindeers and Santa Claus would prove too much for U.S. public opinion—should there ever be subsequent leaks.

The present plan envisions use of lemmings, small migratory rodents whose traditional westward trips often end in mass suicide by drowning in boreal waters. According to Njal, however, American scientists have discovered a method of reorienting the lemmings' sense of direction so their leaders can be turned eastward and will pour into Russia.

Camouflaged biological stations have been established at Norwegian locations. There, lemmings are being sprayed with solutions containing deadly botulism germs prepared to have no effect on rodents but unbelievably infectious and deadly for humans.

Njal, in a personal letter, says: "It is your duty as an American journalist to report these facts before it is too late. This is the only recourse left to me. My own government has ignored my warnings. It prefers to concentrate attention on the extension of territorial fishing limits.

"Although I have the highest regard for the people of your country it is plainly evident to me that this scheme is directly related to President Nixon's campaign for re-election."

The Anderson Papers

Nixon in the Dark

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Anderson papers on the U.S. government's handling of the Indian-Pakistani war suggest that the Nixon administration has learned very little from the damning disclosures of the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war.

For Jack Anderson's classified documents tell much the same story of damaging decisions arrived at in secret, of subjective presidential orders imposed on the objective analysis of the President's own principal advisers, of official explanations which mislead the Congress and the American people, and finally of defiant disclosures of the true facts by officials who have lost faith in the judgment and truthfulness of their superiors.

Every time these official deceptions are published, the issue is presented to the public as a conflict between the government and the press, but the issue is much deeper than that. It is a conflict within the government itself on how to make and present policy in such a way as to retain the confidence and trust of the Civil Service, the Congress, the nation and the other governments of the world.

If you read the official reports on the meetings of the National Security Council's Special Action Group for Dec. 3, 4 and 6, it is hard to get the impression that Dr. Henry Kissinger and other top officials are really grappling with the political, strategic and moral problems of the Indian-Pakistani crisis. Mainly they are being told by Kissinger, who is obviously under pressure from his boss, what the President wants done—he wants no evenhanded stuff but wants to favor Pakistan—and there is a clear suggestion that the bureaucrats are opposing the President rather than obeying his orders.

'I'm Getting Hell'

"I'm getting hell every half-hour from the President," says poor Kissinger, "that we are not being tough enough on India.... The President is blaming me, but you people are in the clear," he adds, as if the main war were not in India but between members of the President's staff.

No doubt there were other, unpublicized meetings which dealt more analytically with the nation's long-range strategic problems, but the impression left by the published papers is that the President decided to go along with his friends in Pakistan, and that the official explanations were so inaccurate or incomplete that even the American ambassador in New Delhi, Kenneth Keating, protested that they "did not add to our position, or, more importantly, to American credibility." . . .

It is the old story, and it has poisoned American policy and diplomacy under both Presidents Johnson and Nixon for almost a decade. The issue is "credibility," which is a fancy word for mistrust in the official statements and "background briefing" of the White House.

Something new seems to have come over American political life, and it is not official lying. It is the widespread public tolerance of misleading official statements, and even a general tendency not to denounce the twisters who indulge in this practice, but the reporters who expose it.

It cannot be said that the lies and blunders and misjudgments of these past two administrations have not been reported, or that the Johnson and Nixon administrations were very clever in concealing their tricks, or that they were very successful as a result of them.

On the contrary, they have been deceitful, clumsy and unsuccessful, and even after the Pentagon papers, and the Anderson papers, the reaction seems to be not that they were wrong and deceptive, but that they were caught.

It is even clearer from the Anderson papers than from the Pentagon papers that policy is being planned, not in the State Department, but in the White House, and that in the Indian-Pakistani case, it was being guided primarily by Kissinger, who is not available for questioning even in secret by the responsible committees of the Congress.

"We need to think about our treaty obligations," Kissinger told the National Security Council Special Action Group in the Dec. 3 meeting. "I remember a letter or memo interpreting our existing treaty with a special Indian tilt. When I visited Pakistan in January, 1963, I was briefed on a secret document or oral understanding about contingencies arising in other than a SEATO context...."

What does that mean? What secret document or understanding? And though the Senate is supposed to ratify such treaties, nobody on Capitol Hill seems to know about any secret understanding with India or Pakistan.

The 'Illusion'

Even the President seems to be left in the dark at points under this system. For here is Kissinger, in the Dec. 4 meeting, saying that whoever was putting out "background" information on the Indian-Pakistani war was provoking presidential wrath. "The President is under the 'illusion'," Kissinger is quoted as saying in the Dec. 4 memorandum, "that he is giving instructions; not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress. Dr. Kissinger asks that this should be kept in mind."

Again from the Dec. 4 memo: Kissinger said he did not care "how third parties [countries] might react, so long as Ambassador Bush understands what he should say."

It is an interesting approach for a government that came into office vowing to have an "open policy" that would restore confidence in the United States and "bring us together" and is now going to Peking and Moscow to negotiate a "generation of peace."

Never mind what "third parties" think. Never mind the human consequences of the massacres in East Pakistan. Never mind the strategic implications of losing influence in India to the Russians. Never mind doing one thing and saying another. Just do as the President says!

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

On Saving Paris

No other national capital is so obviously a fit subject for international concern as the *Ville Lumière* whose *rayonnement* is rightly regarded by French diplomats as one of their most valuable assets.

By its juxtaposition and arrangement of monuments in different styles, which nonetheless harmonize perfectly with each other and with their natural setting, Paris makes an aesthetic impact which few cities anywhere in the world can rival.

The Parisian riverscape is in the process of destruction. Already it is hard for the onlooker to let his gaze rest on the water without being distracted by the constant flow of cars along its edge. Already, on the left bank behind Notre Dame, the high rise tower of the science faculty is thrusting itself into view. And now the "Left Bank Expressway" is threatening to complete the work done by its sister on the opposite shore, depriving the pedestrian stroller of his last access to the water's edge. And the air, like that of other major cities, is thicker every year with exhaust fumes and with noise.

These developments are deeply disappointing. There was a time, in the 1960s, when it seemed that Paris would escape the worst ravages of modern urban barbarism, and that here at least was one field in which the Gaullist recipe of strong government had asserted itself and held the appetites of developers and speculators at bay.

—From the Times (London).

The Malta Question

For the Italian government the prospect of a Russian-aligned Malta so near its shores is bound to cause anxiety. The Americans are also unhappy about the possibility. It may therefore be that they will now reconsider their part of the original package deal to Malta in which Britain was to pay the lion's share. It is hard to believe that President Nixon is sticking tight on an increase here when he has just signed a staggering aid program of $390 million over three years with Portugal for the use of the Azores for air and naval bases.

The hope must be that there will now be less intransigence and less pique on all sides. Mr. Mintoff needs a secure economic future for the island, and a sudden British withdrawal will not help him. The British calculation that there would be such a domestic outcry in Malta over the threat to pull out that Mr. Mintoff would have to back down has failed. It was an old-fashioned colonial piece of thinking which did not come off. There is still plenty of room for a compromise—but not much time.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 10, 1897

PARIS—There has always been considerable controversy over the actual original condition of that world-famed statue in the Louvre, the Venus de Milo. Who was its author? At what period was it conceived? And what was the position of those missing arms? In 1854 M. Marcelle remarked: "It will not be very long before there is no one living who will be capable to even speculate about the position of the arms and lift the mystery which shrouds the Venus de Milo."

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1922

LONDON—Mr. Winston Churchill, fresh from his visit to Cannes, today threw himself with his accustomed energy into the business of closing up Irish affairs, including the withdrawal of British troops, the arranging of a general amnesty and the transferring of power to the authorities of the Free State. He held a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Ireland, and it is believed that he will shortly invite Messrs. Griffith and Collins to London.

Letters

Waldheim Defended

In "New Man at the UN" (IHT Dec. 24) Joseph Kraft reviewed the background of the Security Council vote to recommend Kurt Waldheim, former foreign minister of Austria, as secretary-general.

Mr. Kraft raises a number of allegations against Mr. Waldheim, which should not be left unanswered. He claims Waldheim "acts like a head waiter, he is superficial and without strong moral force, he has done nothing of note except be pliant with all comers, beginning with the Nazis whom he served in World War II."

The fact is that Kurt Waldheim was twice Austria's permanent representative and the 1971 meeting was Waldheim's 16th General Assembly session. He therefore has a very important practical experience in UN affairs and personally is one of the best liked diplomats on the New York scene.

If his extraordinary personal charm and proverbial diplomatic skill are meant to be significant virtues of a head waiter, then so much better for a head waiter.

As prerequisite for a cogent judgment that a man is superficial and without strong moral force, one has to live in closest touch with this person over a period of years, which seems doubtful as far as the relationship between Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Kraft is concerned. Mr. Kraft's statement sounds hollow and "superficial."

As to his allegation, Waldheim has done nothing of note except to be pliant to all comers, Mr. Kraft may recall that Waldheim as foreign ambassador of Austria and as ambassador at the UN played a major role in settling one of Europe's burning problems, namely Austria's feud with Italy over the South Tyrol.

The last accusation however, that Waldheim was pliant with the Nazis "whom he served in World War II" is really a blow below the belt. May I remind Mr. Kraft that from 1938 to 1945 Austria was part of the Third Reich, that Austrians were subject to be drafted into the German Army and so was Kurt Waldheim. It is malevolent and misleading to allege that Waldheim was "pliant with the Nazis, whom he served in World War II." Needless to stress that Waldheim never dreamt of serving the Nazis in a political position or otherwise but to serve in the army, as he was forced by law.

As long as men of goodwill are exposed to personal, vitriolic attacks in public, governments and the UN will be deprived of the cooperation of men who could perhaps lead the world back to positive reconstruction.

S. P. NEUMANN.

Piesting, Austria.

'Man of Illusions'

Although Time Magazine calls Mr. Nixon "Man of the Year," one might prefer "Man of Illusions" as Anthony Lewis so correctly states in his (IHT Jan. 2) column on Mr. Nixon's less than candid view of the resumed bombing. It would appear Mr. Nixon will sustain one policy through the election for stage effect and then accept what has been previously offered by the other side. As The Washington Post said, why not now? The POWs have been pawns long enough.

However, there is a deeper and more disturbing trend in all this staging because to sustain these illusions, like running down the war or being a peacemaker in the India-Pakistan dispute, the administration badly needs its veil of secrecy which was rudely ripped aside by what are now called the "Anderson Papers." The furor over the Pentagon Papers by an administration which inherited them is now more easily explained. They were disturbed because they were doing the same thing the Johnson crowd had done. One voice publicly to create an effect, another view more dangerous behind the scenes and worse still without any check by the people's elected officials, the Congress. This is a monarchy of the worst kind. A charitable phrase could be illusion, less charitable, let's say, outright deception of the public.

As we move rapidly into an election year with an incumbent president doing all this for visual effect but little for tangible results, one feels the need for a new Runnymede to bring into line this "imperial presidency" as Tom Wicker calls it. It is ironic that, after the cries of dictator or king directed at Franklin Roosevelt, the president exercising the most king-like powers with no control is a Republican.

GEORGE R. ARTHUR.

Paris.

Yugoslav News

I am rather surprised and considerably disappointed regarding your coverage of recent events in Yugoslavia, particularly in Zagreb. I look to the IHT to report on what is happening and perhaps to comment on what is happening.

After all, the top Croat party leaders have been purged, professors are being purged, students have been beaten and arrested, Tito has made many anti-Western statements, many people (Yugoslavs) are apprehensive, Zagreb professors (some) are reluctant to be seen with an American professor, newspapers have been shut down and writers and editors arrested, and rumors of Tito's death and murders are in circulation.

The deep division between Croats and Serbs is once again breaking out and its full impact is yet to be felt. And certainly what happens in Yugoslavia is important to the West and to the East. Rumors of secret deals with the United States and with the Soviet Union are heard repeatedly.

And disappointingly, all I have seen in the IHT are short articles that appear to be nothing more than straight translations from the censored Yugoslav press. I should like to point out that there is far more going on than what is reported in the Yugoslav press.

E.C.L.

Zagreb.

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U.K. Renews Talks With Malta Regime

Exchange Believed To Discuss Pullout

VALLETTA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—British and Maltese government leaders renewed formal contact with an overnight exchange of notes as more British service families evacuated the island today.

Details of what Malta's Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff, and British Prime Minister Edward Heath said to each other were not disclosed.

But informed sources in London said the messages did not show any new initiatives to resolve the Anglo-Maltese dispute over the continued use of British bases on the Mediterranean island.

The belief here was that the exchange dealt with Mr. Mintoff's ultimatum to the British to get out rather than with any proposals aimed at resuming talks in the dispute over the rent of military bases.

No to NATO

Meanwhile, Lord Carrington, Britain's Defense Secretary, said in a radio interview today that one of the main factors in Britain's dispute with Malta is that the Maltese government is unwilling to let other NATO countries use the bases.

Referring to Mr. Mintoff, he said: "He's made it very clear that he doesn't want the facilities to be used by NATO."

Lord Carrington said the British government still feels that the amount it has offered Malta is as much as it feels should be spent on the facilities Mr. Mintoff was prepared to offer.

He added that money wasn't the only difficulty. The facilities were considerably reduced from what Britain once had.

Hopes for a settlement now center on London and tomorrow's talks between Mr. Heath and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta, Sir Michael Gonzi, who has conferred with Pope Paul VI on the crisis.

The 86-year-old prelate said Pope Paul had shown himself "morally united with the island."

However, a Vatican statement issued after the meeting only said the two men had discussed "pastoral matters."

U.S. Financial Aid

Reports that the U.S. Ambassador here, John Pritzlaff, had discussed with Mr. Mintoff an American offer to consider sharing the difference between the £18 million Malta wants for letting the British troops stay and the £10 million offered by Britain and its NATO allies, were officially denied.

The ambassador, who met with Mr. Mintoff Friday, said today there had been no discussion about the United States putting up money.

"I know nothing about any offer," he said. "It was a routine meeting."

Mr. Mintoff has told the British forces to leave the island by next Saturday unless his financial demand is met.

As Britain regards this deadline impossible to meet, there was speculation that the diplomatic exchanges between London and Valletta concerned a British request for an extension, and the Maltese reaction.

Orderly Withdrawal

The British government has already asked for Mr. Mintoff's cooperation to ensure a peaceful and orderly withdrawal as military assessments point to the prospect of trouble.

However, the 2,000 families of the British servicemen are expected to be out of Malta by the time Mr. Mintoff's ultimatum expires.

Some 750 women and children were flown out yesterday and about the same number left today in a shuttle-service of air force transport planes.

With them on a special "maternity ward" flight went 22 wives in an advanced state of pregnancy accompanied by 14 anxious husbands, service doctors and nurses.

United Press International.

LADIES FIRST—RAF officers presenting carnations to British wives who are expectant mothers as they left Malta yesterday for England on a special flight.

New Shostakovich Symphony Is Cheered at Moscow Debut

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (WP).—Dmitri Shostakovich's 15th Symphony received a tumultuous and emotional reception at its world premiere in the big hall of the Moscow Conservatory last night.

The audience applauded and shouted approval for nearly 10 minutes after the performance, and would have continued if the musicians of the State Radio and Television Orchestra had not left the stage.

Mr. Shostakovich, now 65 years old, took bow after bow with his 33-year-old son Maxim, who conducted. It was an emotional moment for Moscow's musical public, which has known for months that Mr. Shostakovich has been seriously ill. He had a heart attack last fall and has serious spinal trouble. He walked with a limp yesterday and friends said he was not fully recovered.

The 15th Symphony did not sound like the work of a sick man. It is full of melody, spirit and humor. In the first of four movements, Mr. Shostakovich toys playfully with the famous trumpets of Rossini's "William Tell" Overture. He opens the fourth movement with a melody from Wagner's "Walküre." In between, the piece is crowded with a variety of moods and is marked repeatedly by an ingenious use of percussion and vibraphone.

This was one of those evenings when an especially well-placed friend—or foreign currency—was needed to get a ticket. The audience was filled with the dignitaries of Moscow's musical community, who applauded as enthusiastically as the young girls who had standing room.

At most concerts, people eager to beat the long lines in the cloakrooms start for the door at the last note. But this audience stayed to applaud, standing when Mr. Shostakovich appeared on the stage. He had watched the concert from the fifth row.

On stage he kissed his son, one of the Soviet Union's best-known young conductors, and shook hands with all the musicians within reach.

After the encores, hundreds of well-wishers gathered around the stage door, waiting to enter the dressing room, a few at a time, to congratulate father and son.

Can Japanese Robot Use Pole In Fire House?

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 10 (Monday) (AP).—A new member has been added to the Yokohama Fire Department—a robot capable of entering burning buildings to help fight fires.

Department officials said the 6-foot, 1,322-pound robot passed a test yesterday, and today was attached to a squad. It can climb stairs, walk through a blaze and has a television camera in its head to relay information on the extent of the fire.

The robot also has a limited fire-fighting potential—two sprinklers.

Arab Red Parties' Congress Shows Their Power Survives

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (NYT).—A conference now in session here has demonstrated that Arab Communists remain a considerable political force despite years of suppression by Arab governments.

A representative of the Sudanese Communist party, outlawed in his own country, received a standing ovation when the congress organized by Lebanon's Communist party opened Friday at the large hall of the Carlton Hotel. The applause was not without significance. It showed that the Arab and world Communist movement, represented at the three-day conference by 30 delegations from countries throughout Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, stood by the Sudanese Communists, who were suppressed by the government of President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan last July after a pro-Communist coup failed to overthrow the government. Most speakers at the meeting paid warm tribute to the leaders of the Communist party who were executed by Gen. Numeiri in Khartoum.

To observers, the applause was meant to refute the declaration by Gen. Numeiri that the Sudanese Communist party was destroyed forever.

Ability to Survive

As one diplomat attending the congress put it: "The importance of the meeting is that it stands as evidence of the Arab Communist movement's ability to survive."

The Congress would not have been possible if a 24-year ban on the Lebanese Communist party had not been lifted a year and a half ago. Arab Communist congress had been held in secret before, but this is the first time that Arab Communists have assembled in public in such strength.

Lebanon is the only country in the Arab world where the Communist party is legal. However, in a number of Arab countries, the Communist parties, though officially outlawed, have left their mark on national politics and have been recognized as a political force.

Primarily, Arab Communists owe their growing influence not so much to a wide popular base as to Soviet support and to dependence by a number of Arab countries on Soviet assistance.

Austrians Seize Two Ex-Convicts In Bank Bombing

VIENNA, Jan. 9 (AP).—Two Austrians—Emanuel Kubart, 29, and Hannes Falk, 37—recently released from prison after serving terms for their joint bomb attack on the Alitalia office here in 1966, were arrested Friday in connection with a bomb attack that wrecked a bank two days ago.

The explosion at the branch office of the Austrian Laenderbank, in Vienna, caused an estimated damage of more than $170,000. No one was injured.

Kubart and Falk, who were sentenced to prison terms of six and seven years respectively for the 1966 Alitalia bombing, were released from prison a week ago.

Police investigating the bank blast two days ago arrested the two men "for reason of suspicion," a spokesman said.

Basel Meeting Sees Stability

BASEL, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Western central bankers today held their first monthly meeting here since the dollar devaluation last month and said they did not anticipate any major monetary disturbances over the next few months.

The absence of any major outflows of dollars from other major Western countries so far is not causing great surprise or concern among the bankers, they added. Any outflows have appeared to be small but it was not yet possible to calculate their size.

A big return of dollars to the United States has not yet occurred because of some uncertainty about the durability of the arrangement, it was believed. Both commercial and central bankers have said they will be glad once the U.S. Congress has disposed of various aspects of the dollar devaluation.

Arab Guerrillas Admit Sending Parcel-Bombs

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A Palestinian guerrilla organization said Friday it was responsible for sending booby-trapped parcels to Israel.

In a statement issued here, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, proclaimed full responsibility.

Twelve booby-trapped parcels mailed from European countries have been reportedly discovered in Israel in the last four days.

The only victim so far was a police explosives expert who was seriously injured on Monday when a parcel exploded as he examined it.

13th Parcel-Bomb

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A parcel-bomb from Yugoslavia was discovered today in the post office of a Tel Aviv suburb, bringing to 13 the number of gift-wrapped booby-traps sent here in the past week.

A police spokesman said the package, posted in Yugoslavia, was addressed to a metal pipe manufacturer here. Demolition experts destroyed the parcel after discovering that it contained explosives.

Duvalier Fires Brother-in-Law As Paris Envoy

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 9 (AP).—President Jean-Claude Duvalier has fired his brother-in-law, Max Dominique, as Haiti's ambassador to France.

The president sent a cable to Mr. Dominique, notifying him that he no longer held the job, according to a news dispatch in Le Nouveau Monde, a semi-official organ.

Mr. Dominique's wife, Marie-Denise, is President Duvalier's sister.

The Haitian president also relieved two other ambassadors, one in Germany and one in Holland. No official reason was given.

Mr. Dominique today was in Mexico City, where he told newsmen that he had not yet been formally notified that he was no longer Haiti's ambassador to France.

Bonn NPD Aide Quits To Head New Party

MUNICH, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Siegfried Poehlmann, 48, quit today as Bavarian state leader of the right-wing National Democratic party and announced the creation of a new group called "Action New Right."

About 400 of his followers gave him frenzied applause today when he was named chairman of the 14-man executive, which they voted by acclaim in a Munich beer hall. He said he intended that the group be the basis for a "genuinely new electoral party." He said its political line was "anti-Marxist Socialism" which aimed for European political unity and which would seek to undermine left-wing groups in West Germany.

Train Collision Kills At Least 4 in Spain

ZAMORA, Spain, Jan. 9 (AP).—At least four persons were killed yesterday and six were injured when a passenger-mail train and a freight train collided head-on in a tunnel near the Requejo station, 100 miles northwest of here, railroad officials said. All the fatalities were among the trains' crews.

It was the second rail collision in Spain in two days. On Friday, three persons were killed and 75 injured when two trains collided 40 miles south of Valladolid.

Crime in Italy Rises 11.4% In One Year

Chief Judge Calls For Wide Reforms

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—The head of the Italian Supreme Court yesterday gave a gloomy picture of the country's criminal situation, which he said recorded an alarming increase in one year.

In opening the Italian judicial year, Justice Ugo Guarnera also called for legal reforms.

In the presence of the newly elected Italian president, Giovanni Leone, himself a prominent lawyer, Justice Guarnera said that the number of all kinds of crimes in Italy during the period from July, 1970, through June, 1971, totaled 993,604—an increase of 11.4 percent over the previous year.

Justice Guarnera said that the number of robberies during the period was 557,144, compared with 456,248 during the previous year—an increase of 22.1 percent.

He said that holdups, extortions and kidnaps increased by 730, or 26.3 percent, while homicides went up by 7.1 percent. He did not give any figures on the number of homicides. He said, however, that in the recorded period there were 1,131 homicides and attempted manslaughters.

Police Buildup Sought

Justice Guarnera called for an increase of special anti-crime police forces to buttress regular policemen.

"The surest cure to fight crime" he warned, "is to combat the evil in its very roots. It is necessary to act in schools, where one must re-establish discipline, the sense of duty, the love to study, and religious feelings."

Justice Guarnera said that up to June, 1971, after divorce was legalized in Italy in December, 1970, there were 40,382 divorce requests, and 4,752 were granted.

He called for a quick reform of the Italian legal system and civil and penal codes which he blamed for unnecessary delays in the rendering of justice.

Associated Press.

LATEST JAGUAR MODEL—Everyone's ears get cold in wintertime. Some wear ear-muffs and some, such as this baby jaguar in the Dallas Zoo, had theirs covered by a shawl during a recent cold wave that swept the city.

Norwegian Ends Talks With Heath On EEC Fishing

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Premier Trygve Bratteli of Norway flew home today after briefing Prime Minister Edward Heath on the fisheries question, the only unresolved issue in Norway's bid to enter the Common Market.

A spokesman for Mr. Heath said Mr. Bratteli had "outlined the position Norway will adopt at tomorrow's meeting" of EEC ministers in Brussels.

Britain will have special fishing rights when it joins the market: a continued 12-mile limit for British ships off the best parts of the coast with a six-mile limit for the rest.

Norway, whose economy is heavily reliant on the fishing industry, wants wider guarantees.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Heath was caught between a desire for good terms for Norway and realization that if it wins better terms than Britain for fisheries, his government will be subject to increasing domestic pressure.

Obituaries

Historian Henry Parkes, 67; Headed Division at NYU

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Dr. Henry Bamford Parkes, 67, author, professor of history at New York University and chairman from 1944 to 1968 of its graduate division of American civilization, died Friday of cancer.

Dr. Parkes's "The American Experience," an interpretation of the history and civilization of the United States as shown by the people themselves in their writings, manners and customs, was published by Knopf in 1947. It has been widely used in college and university courses.

In it he set forth the thesis that the real essence of America is the agrarian democracy, with its qualities of self-reliance, optimism, utilitarianism and liberalism.

In 1962, Dr. Parkes was consulting editor for the 10-volume "The American Experience Series," published by Corinth Books, which made available in paperbound editions some 50 historical books that tell "the story of the individual" in America.

Dr. Parkes was born in Sheffield, England, in 1904, was graduated by Oxford in 1927 and then did graduate work on fellowships at the University of Michigan, from which he received a Ph.D in 1929. Impressed by a sense of "limitless opportunity, of a civilization still in the making" in the United States, he decided to make America his permanent home.

In 1930, Dr. Parkes joined the New York University faculty. His first book, "Jonathan Edwards: The Fiery Puritan," was published the same year.

His latest books were "Gods and Men: The Origins of Western Culture," published in 1959 by Knopf, and "The Divine Order," 1969.

B. S. Pully

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 (AP).—B. S. Pully, 61, the nightclub comedian who created the role of Big Jule, the Chicago gangster, in the musical "Guys and Dolls," died of a heart attack Thursday. He had been staying at a Philadelphia hotel.

Mr. Pully started his career on amateur nights, at circuses, carnivals and on the Borscht circuit in the Catskills before he graduated to burlesque. From there he went to Hollywood, where he appeared in small parts in more than 30 films.

Turning to nightclubs, Mr. Pully traveled around the country and developed a reputation for blue humor.

It was not until 1950, however, when he created the role of Big Jule, the dice-rolling mobster who never loses, that Mr. Pully achieved fame. His foghorn voice, caused by a growth in his throat which he had had since childhood, was heard in more than 1,000 performances in the Broadway production. He repeated his success as a Damon Runyon character in the 1955 screen version.

Mr. Pully, when asked, said his initials B.S. stood for "Bernard Shaw." His original name was Murray Lerman and he was born in Newark.

He returned to the stage in a revival of "Guys and Dolls" in 1966.

Bodil Koch

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Bodil Koch, 68, a former government minister, died here Friday.

Mrs. Koch was minister of cultural affairs from 1966 to 1968 and of ecclesiastical affairs in 1950 and from 1953 to 1966. A Social Democrat, she was from 1947 until last September a member of parliament.

A vehement critic of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Mrs. Koch was also a leader in Danish demonstrations for nuclear disarmament.

Mrs. Koch was the widow of Hal Koch, professor of church history at the University of Copenhagen and the author of many books.

Moscow-Frankfurt by Air

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet and West German national airlines will open a twice-weekly passenger service between here and Frankfurt on Feb. 4, Tass news agency said today.

104 Air Victims Buried in Ibiza

IBIZA, Balearic Islands, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The 104 victims of Friday's air disaster here were buried early today in a specially consecrated cemetery.

Iberia Airlines officials said today they had recovered the "black box" which will give details of the Caravelle's last minutes and hoped it would provide a clue to the cause of the crash. The Caravelle crashed into a mountain minutes before it was due to land at Ibiza airport. Just before radio contact was lost, the pilot was joking with air control officials about having a glass of beer when he landed.

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Nixon Ends 'Mini-Summits,' Clears Route to Peking, Moscow

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (NYT).—When Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato, with a smile, a bow and a handshake, boarded his helicopter and disappeared into the gray skies over the Western White House Friday, President Nixon's monthlong series of "mini-summits" with five of America's most valued and powerful allies had come to an end.

The big summits with the Communist powers are still to come, but Mr. Nixon had always viewed his conversations with the Canadians, French, British, Germans and Japanese as necessary and important preliminaries to his trips to Peking and Moscow. Thus it seems useful now to ask what he did and did not achieve.

If there was one central theme to all five meetings, it was the recognition on all sides that the old cold-war balance of power dominated by Washington and Moscow was and is rapidly changing, and that it was high time for Mr. Nixon and his friends to sit down with the Russians and Chinese.

But there were important and related subthemes, too, not least of which was Mr. Nixon's desire to patch up frayed relations with old allies before his visits to old enemies, and thus strengthen his credentials, in those latter talks, as a member in good standing of a unified Western alliance.

To that end, Mr. Nixon went carefully prepared to each summit with something to give, a bagful of big and little symbols of America's eagerness to retain its old ties in a period of realignment and change.

To Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who met with the President in Washington in early December, he gave assurances that the United States had no wish to reduce Canada to an economic colony, and hinted that he would soon lift the 10 percent surcharge that had hurt Canadian exports.

In the Azores, with French President Georges Pompidou, he announced his willingness to devalue the dollar, which the French had demanded as the price for the realignment of major currencies and the beginning of serious talks between the United States and the Common Market on trade.

To Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath, who had been badly shaken in midsummer by Mr. Nixon's sudden announcement of his China visit and his tough new economic policies, he pledged to restore the habit of consultation between two old friends.

To Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt, he gave assurances that he would strike no separate deals with Moscow on troop reductions in Europe while giving Mr. Brandt's own efforts to normalize relations with the Communist world—the so-called Ostpolitik—a friendly pat on the back.

And to the nervous Japanese here, he gave much the same assurances about his visit to Peking.

Some of this was obviously more atmospherics than substance, aimed more at flattery than at agreement on concrete issues. For instance, Mr. Nixon's formal announcement of the lifting of the surcharge, on the eve of his talks with Mr. Heath, was a foregone conclusion and could have been made by his press secretary. The President announced it himself merely to get the discussions off on a good footing.

Similarly, the announcement here Friday of a new "hot line" between Tokyo and the United States was sheer symbolism. Meanwhile, with the exception of the Azores meeting with Mr. Pompidou, the presence of John B. Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, at most of the mini-summits was plainly not required to discuss economic issues that might have been handled just as well at a lower level. But this was important window-dressing.

Nor, in retrospect, have these summits solved the manifold problems confronting the allies. Mr. Nixon won an agreement from Mr. Pompidou to allow the Common Market to take a serious new look at patterns of trade—a matter of prime importance to the American side—but much hard bargaining remains ahead.

Similarly, while Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sato agreed on a hot line and a firm date for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan, they did not—apart from bland assurances of continued "close cooperation"—reach any firm agreement on the shape of future Japanese-American relations, Japan's political and military role in the Pacific and the relationships of both countries with Peking.

Officials here are under no illusions about these and other problems. They know that Mr. Nixon's whirlwind summitry was been only a beginning, but they think it has been a good beginning.

Mr. Nixon had some serious fence-mending to do before going to Peking and Moscow, and his associates believe that he has done a more than adequate repair job. His diplomatic and economic initiatives last summer had embarrassed some allies, genuinely frightened others and created an impression that he was prepared to go it alone on the world stage; his associates believe that he has successfully made the point that he has no such intention.

POWs Issue Grows More Complicated

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Last Sunday, in a nationwide television interview, President Nixon gave the impression that he was willing to withdraw all troops and end all bombing and other American military activities in Indochina if North Vietnam would only agree to release American prisoners of war.

In fact, Mr. Nixon seemed to be saying in the interview with Dan Rather of the Columbia Broadcasting System, this proposal had already been put to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, but Hanoi had "totally rejected it."

On Monday, after polite but lengthy semantic sparring with reporters, Gerald L. Warren, a White House spokesman, explained that the President had not quite said what he had seemed to say in referring to the release of the prisoners as the "one circumstance" holding up total withdrawal. The President, said Mr. Warren, had not meant to downgrade to second place the other condition he had set in the past for complete withdrawal—the continued survival of a non-Communist government in Saigon.

"We are not dropping our desire and our criteria that the South Vietnamese have a chance to determine their own future. That, of course, is not just ancillary," Mr. Warren explained.

New Amendment

On Tuesday, unnamed Washington officials speaking on a "background" basis amended the apparent meaning of Mr. Nixon's statement still further. The American delegation in Paris, they said, had never actually proposed a date for total withdrawal in exchange for the prisoners. Rather, they said, the United States had sought "clarification" from the Communist side of a seven-point proposal made by the Viet Cong delegation last July. Point one of that proposal called for a complete American withdrawal; point two demanded an end to all support—presumably all economic and military aid—for the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

On the basis of the "clarification," it was explained, the American delegation had concluded that the Communist side had linked the two points into one overall demand. Therefore, the officials said, the administration was convinced that Hanoi would reject an offer to withdraw American forces in exchange for the prisoners—unless the United States also agreed to abandon the Saigon government.

On Thursday, Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, said the two points of the Viet Cong proposal were indeed linked.

Another Factor

The same day, a spokesman for the American delegation in Paris, Stephen J. Ledogar, cited yet another factor. It is U.S. policy, he said, to exchange an American withdrawal not just for the prisoners but also for a similar withdrawal of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops from South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

What does all of this statement and counter-statement signify?

Administration officials acknowledge privately that the American negotiators in Paris have not really explored the possibility of trading off a total American withdrawal for release of the prisoners because Mr. Nixon does not want to make such a trade-off until he feels the Saigon government is strong enough to achieve his objective of a non-Communist South Vietnam.

What it seems to come down to is that both sides are playing to win in Indochina. Neither side is willing to make any serious concession to the other in Paris. It remains to be seen whose policy will prevail.

Relics of the Past

JARNY, France, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Workmen clearing a pond in this village in eastern France were taken ill after their mechanical shovel struck World War I shells containing mustard gas. Eighty-two shells were found in the pond.

United Press International.

WHAT WILL IT BE LIKE IN DACCA?—Supporters of Bangladesh leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman demonstrating in London Saturday night.

Bengalis Hail His Return

Mujibur Adored As a God-King

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI (NYT).—Massive throngs of jubilant Bengalis marched through the streets of Dacca last Monday night, singing and shouting and shooting rifles in the air over the news that their leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was to be freed after spending nine months in a West Pakistani prison. The celebration is certain to be even more ecstatic when the sheikh actually returns to his adoring people Monday.

AP.

Sheikh Mujibur

To the people of East Pakistan—or Bangladesh (Bengal Nation), as they have now named it—the 51-year-old Sheikh Mujibur is much more than a hero. Saint or God-King would come closer to his standing.

That he is only a man, fallible and limited, means that the Bengalis will expect far more from him than he can ever produce. But he is a leader, perhaps a great one, and his return to Bangladesh is bound to ease many of the deep problems now facing the struggling new nation.

Potential Problem

As an example, many of the young Bengalis who spent nine months as guerrillas in the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Forces), fighting for independence against the Pakistani occupation army, have been creating a potential law and order problem by refusing to lay down their arms as long as Sheikh Mujibur was in West Pakistani custody. They say collaborators are still at large and active, and that independence will not be complete until the sheikh returns home.

There continues a strong Bengali thirst for vengeance against the right-wing Moslem religious groups and the non-Bengali Moslems known as Biharis who migrated from India during the partition upheaval of 1947. These are the factions that collaborated with the Pakistani Army from the West during the occupation and helped the Pakistanis kill hundreds of thousands of Bengali civilians—both those of the Moslem majority and the Hindu minority.

Passion for Reprisal

Evidence is still accumulating of the last-minute massacres of prominent Bengalis in many towns and cities, just before the Pakistani forces surrendered to the Indian Army on Dec. 18. In Dacca alone, several hundred professors, doctors, lawyers and journalists were rounded up and murdered in an isolated brickyard by a secret, commando-like organization of fanatic Moslems known as Al-Badar.

Sheikh Mujibur has carved a reputation as a genuinely secular leader and is considered the only man who might be able to soften his people's passion for reprisal against the collaborators (although some war-crimes trials will probably be held to satisfy this passion).

Last March, just before the army's crackdown against the popularly-elected Bengali autonomy movement, trouble erupted between the Bengalis and the collaborators, who had always identified more with West Pakistan than with the eastern wing; Sheikh Mujibur—by the force of his personality and his national following—was able to prevent the violence from becoming widescale.

Sheikh Mujibur's return will also probably mute the resentment of many young "freedom fighters" over the members of the present Bangladesh government—who have been criticised for spending the nine months of the independence struggle in comfort in Calcutta while others did the fighting on Bengali soil.

The Bangladesh cabinet is composed largely of Sheikh Mujibur's closest political associates. Most of them are considered capable, well-meaning men, but they lack Sheikh Mujibur's charisma and his ability to rally the Bengali people to the nation-building tasks ahead. Even now, they are delaying government decisions, awaiting his return.

Return of Refugees

It is also likely that Sheikh Mujibur's presence at the helm in Dacca will speed the return of the nearly 10 million Bengali refugees who fled to India to escape the Pakistani repression. Assurances by him that they will be safe and taken care of if they return to their homes will go a lot further than similar assurances from the present Bangladesh cabinet.

Sheikh Mujibur's return will, in addition, make India's role a good deal easier, by allowing New Delhi to lower its profile in Bangladesh. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has been somewhat embarrassed because the major role India has had to take so far in the rehabilitation of Bangladesh has lent fuel to the contentions of critics who accuse India of wanting to annex the region as a protectorate—a satellite.

The Aftermath

India still has tens of thousands of its troops there, whose victory over Pakistan brought the Bangladesh government into being and who are now helping that fledging government in the tasks of restoring law and order, reestablishing the badly disrupted communications system and reviving the economy. With Sheikh Mujibur and his stabilizing aura back in Dacca, India may be able to bring its boys home before they lose their liberators' image and become tagged instead as "a Hindu army of occupation."

The release of Sheikh Mujibur has been a pivotal issue from the moment of his arrest in the early morning of March 26, only a few hours after the Pakistan Army had launched its crackdown to try to wipe out the autonomy movement he had led. He spent the next nine months in a prison in West Pakistan, where he was tried for treason, a capital offense. The outcome of the trial was never announced. When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took power after the India-Pakistan war ended, replacing the discredited military junta, he moved the sheikh from prison to house arrest and began talks with him.

France Recognizes Press Crisis But Does the Press?

By James Goldsborough

PARIS (IHT).—France officially recognized last week that, like other Western countries, it had a press crisis and that it would have to choose between greater government subsidizing of the press and the gradual disappearance of French newspapers.

The government's gesture—$3 million in credits to be distributed temporarily among the nation's 81 independent newspapers to keep newsprint prices down—was greeted with derision in several quarters. One commentator called it a "scandal," and pointed out that Italy was adopting a law that would provide $160 million annually in aid for its 79 dailies.

French aid to the ailing press industry is already thought to be at least $200 million a year, perhaps more, depending on whose figures are used. The aid comes generally in the form of tax credits, postal reductions and income-tax exemptions, although in some cases, as with the credits for newsprint—the paper on which the news is printed—it represents money the government actually spends rather than exemptions.

Although the press crisis here has hardly been creeping up, 1972 seems to be the year the government has chosen to recognize it. President Georges Pompidou started the new year by telling a group of newsmen at a reception that the real problem was not financial, but whether "newspapers still have a raison d'être and whether they are capable of adapting themselves to the times."

Two Study Groups

The next day the $3-million credit was announced and a day later the government announced that two special study groups were being set up, one to examine the problems of the press and the other to look into the problems of television and advertising.

The crisis is revealed by the following figures:

- In the last 10 years, France has lost 25 percent of its dailies. In Paris, where 12 of the 35 dailies published in 1945 are still going, only one of them—Le Monde—operated in the black last year.
- Close to 200 editorial layoffs on Paris dailies will have been made in the six months ending March 1.
- Total daily circulation has not grown in years, and today it is what it was in 1964, about 12 million nationally, despite a population increase of eight million since then.
- Paid television advertising, introduced on the state-owned television channels two years ago, will total $80 million this year, much of it revenue that would have gone to the dailies.
- Of 40 members of the winter graduating class of the leading school of journalism in Paris, only one so far has found a job. "There are no jobs," says Ralph Messac, president of the National Journalists' Union.

Mr. Pompidou was much criticized on front pages last week for what were regarded as his cavalier remarks at the press reception. He said in effect that it was not state financial aid that would save newspapers, but the papers themselves, which, he said in so many words, were old-fashioned and outmoded.

Decline in Provinces

Privately, several newspaper sources here agree. What they say, in essence, is this: It is no accident that Le Monde is the only Paris newspaper making any money, since Le Monde is the only Paris newspaper worth reading.

The others, from stuffy, conservative papers like Le Figaro and L'Aurore, to popular-appeal, mass-circulation papers like France-soir and Le Parisien Libéré and politically oriented opinion sheets like L'Humanité and Combat, are all in financial, and readership, decline.

The provincial situation is no better. The provincial papers have shown a total decline in circulation since 1964, from more than 7.6 million daily to 7.5 million. One source lays much of the trouble not to television, the usual bête noire of the press, but to the policies after World War II that prohibited former Vichy sympathizers from any newspaper control, dumping all newspapers into the hands of loyal Resistants who may or may not have been good journalists.

Mr. Messac, the outspoken union spokesman, believes that other French papers might have shared Le Monde's success, and resisted television, if they had "given the public what it wants."

"In America," he says, "you had the Pentagon Papers and now the Anderson affair. We had an affair once, the Massu affair during the Algerian war, only that came out in the Süddeutsche Zeitung in Germany; no French paper would have handled it. Last year, when we had a national affair with conscientious objectors, every newspaper should have sent reporters into the barracks to find out what the troops thought, but none did, except Le Monde. Here the publishers are afraid of the government and the advertisers, and they are afraid of good reporters."

It is a strong indictment, but few French journalists would disagree. The fact is that the French do not practice investigative reporting; seldom is an official scandal dug up by a reporter and exposés are known only to the satirical press, such as le Canard Enchaîné, where they cannot always be believed.

Yet the French are not alone in this. European newspapers in general have always been stronger on opinion than on reporting; on analyses after the fact rather than on investigations; it is their style and their taste. The one exception would be some German newspapers, which perhaps had the advantage after the war of starting from nothing. The British press is hampered by the Official Secrets Act. But whatever the reasons for the decline in reporting, people like Mr. Messac believe it is killing the newspapers.

A Limited Issue

The press in all European countries felt the advertising squeeze during last year's recession, which led to numerous closings. This same squeeze was felt in the United States. But the problem now facing newspapers and readers in Italy and France, the idea of an ever-increasing government subsidization of the so-called independent press, has not become a burning question in other Western countries.

The two committees the French have set up will wrestle with the problem. "I am open to all suggestions," said Mr. Pompidou last week while stressing that he did not think the solution was so much a matter of state aid as of putting new emphasis on reading and writing in school and getting away from audio-visual techniques.

The latest official evaluation of current state aid to the daily press is 340 million francs annually, which gives the government indirect control over the fortunes of many newspapers. Moreover, the aid helps some newspapers but not all. A newspaper like Le Figaro, which earns 70 percent of its revenue through advertising, is obviously helped more by a reduction of the added value tax on advertising revenue than is Combat, which has no ads.

As things are going now, the first newspapers to fold will be the strictly opinion papers such as Combat; the loss of such liberal voices is recognized even over on the right. Alain Griotteray, a highly conservative Giscardist deputy, could be heard calling for government aid to the press during a debate in the National Assembly last fall to save such papers as Combat. He pointed out that direct governmental aid to the press in 1972 would increase by only 3.4 percent, compared with 15.7 percent last year, and said that such an evolution could only "impair the plurality of information."

Le Monde's View

One voice that perhaps bears listening to is that of Le Monde, which alone among Paris dailies has resisted the trend although it has now remained steady for more than a year at 350,000 circulation after shooting up by almost 60,000 a day following the May, 1968, student revolt. The paper won that increased readership by giving the best coverage by far.

In a long article last year, Jacques Sauvageot, Le Monde's publisher, took his competitors to task both for their secrecy, which he said deprived readers of any honest look into the affairs of the newspaper, and for their practice of keeping the sales price at 50 centimes while allowing advertising revenue to become so important that advertisers virtually controlled the papers' future.

What Mr. Sauvageot did not say is that while readers might pay 70 centimes for Le Monde's coverage, they might not for the coverage given by some other dailies.

In any case, he said that Le Monde would try to remain as independent as possible of the advertisers and that was why Le Monde, alone in Paris, had raised its price to 70 centimes and might go up still more. He pointed out that circulation had not fallen off after the price increase.

Le Monde openly criticized Le Figaro—which had taken to giving newspapers away free in hotel lobbies—saying that a good newspaper was worth buying and adding that such a practice was a trick to boost advertising.

A further degradation of the Paris press came only last month when Le Parisien Libéré, in an excess of Christmas spirit, printed one day an entire front page made up of Christmas ads. The first news came on page three. "No wonder the dailies are losing readers," said Le Journaliste, the trade organ, in an editorial this month.

Mr. Sauvageot's solution for the press was a price rise. He pointed out that if Le Monde had stayed at 50 centimes, it would have to sell 2.4 million daily copies to break even without advertising. Moreover, he said, because of variable costs, the newspaper, without the price rise, would have lost money whenever circulation went up over the average.

Mr. Messac points out that the journalists' union has been calling for a newspaper price of one franc for years, but that the publishers have "not had the courage to listen to us." He predicts, however, that the price will climb to 80 centimes from 50, early this year.

Loss to TV Feared

The fear here, as in other countries, is that price rises will drive more people to television. In France, where the state already controls and restricts television, this would not be a healthy situation. Hence the government's preoccupation with keeping the press alive.

Perhaps there is no solution other than state aid to the press in a country where television is state-run, an annual television tax is imposed and the medium continues to eat up larger and larger chunks of available advertising revenue. Even Le Monde said last week that only state aid could save the situation.

"It is not only a communication problem but one of civilization," wrote editor Jacques Fauvet in a front-page editorial. "Mr. Pompidou might very well have said [at the press reception] that culture is reading."

He might have added that it is not reading just anything.

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Eurobonds

Competitive Rate Cuts Push Interest Level to 3-Year Low

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 9 (IHT).—A series of competitive interest rate cuts last week is pushing borrowing costs on the international bond market to the lowest they have been since 1969. And the last shoe, bankers say, has not dropped yet.

The fast-changing rate structure, unusual in this market where cuts in indicated coupons are looked upon with disfavor, has made a "circus out of the market with the tail wagging the dog," one banker said.

The tail in this case is second-named borrowers who are pushing rates down, making the stated terms for higher-credit-rated issuers look overly generous.

The week started calmly enough with triple-A-rated Shell Oil in the market with a $70-million, 15-year offering with an anticipated coupon of 7 1/2 percent. Also in the market were British Insulated Callender's Cables, with $15 million of 15-year bonds at 8 percent, and the Kingdom of Denmark, with $25 million at 8 percent for 18 years.

On Tuesday, Norges Kommunalbank announced a $20 million, 15-year issue with an anticipated coupon of 7 3/4 percent. The loan is guaranteed by the Kingdom of Norway.

The next day, the Danish loan was raised to $30 million and the coupon was reduced to 7 3/4 percent. "The loan has been several times oversubscribed and in the light of present market conditions the coupon level was adjusted accordingly," issue manager Kuhn, Loeb stated.

On Thursday, "in light of improved market conditions" Merrill Lynch announced that the Kommunalbank's coupon was being cut to 7 1/2 percent. The feeling, apparently, is that the credit standing of Norway entitles it to a lower coupon than Denmark.

At this point, Union Oil—A or double-A-rated, depending on which rating service is used—announced a split offering of $30 million of 15-year bonds at an expected 7 1/2 percent and $20 million of 7-year notes at 7 percent.

Lower-rated Litton Industries also came to market with a $25 million, 15-year issue with an expected coupon of 8 percent.

Spread Is Narrowed

These developments mean a spread of a quarter to half a percentage point between top and lesser credit-rated firms compared to a more normal three-quarters to a full percentage point spread that prevailed recently. The narrower spread implies that yields will go lower and it is clear that nobody thinks the bottom has been reached yet.

Issue managers of the Shell loan, whose final terms will be set Tuesday, would not comment on speculation that its coupon would be cut. The terms of competing issues indicate that would be in order.

On the other hand, a number of bankers find last week's developments hard to justify in terms of market conditions. The prices of straight dollar debt on the secondary market were a shade easier for the week on Friday and the recent 7 1/2 percent Gulf Oil issue was trading at par—hardly an indication that Shell should go below the 7 1/2 percent level.

In addition, bankers question whether the terms on the primary market should be set by A-rated borrowers and followed by the triple-A instead of the other way around.

Underlying these developments is a strong, robust bond market.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Jan. 2	Prior Week Dec. 26	1971
Commodity Index	108.2	107.3	106.6
*Currency in circ.	$81,826,000	$81,448,000	$77,021,000
*Total Loans	$56,675,000	$56,024,000	$53,935,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,064,000	1,948,000	2,266,000
Auto production			
Daily oil prod (bbls)		9,258,000	
Freight car loadings	389,818	415,717	384,802
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	22,533,000	21,063,000	20,073,000
Business failures	119	152	131

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Nov.	Prior Month	1970
Employed	80,294,000	80,065,000	78,741,000
Unemployed	4,815,000	4,570,000	4,907,000
*Money supply	$227,100,000	$227,400,000	$213,100,000
Industrial production	107.0	106.2	102.6
*Personal income	$876,000,000	$872,500,000	$815,700,000
*Exports	$2,168,700	$2,709,900	$2,499,400
*Imports	$3,360,000	$3,531,300	$3,428,000
Consmr's Price Index	122.6	122.4	118.5
Constructn contracts	155	137	130
*Mfrs. inventories	$106,728,000	$106,748,000	$100,980,000

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Wall Street Becoming a Believer in Recovery As the Small Investor Is Starting to Return

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Wall Street began to believe last week. Encouraged by good news and freed of the shackles of year-end tax selling, the stock market began to echo the optimistic forecasts of the economists.

Volume swelled as prices moved upward. At the final bell Friday, the Dow was up 20.17 at 910.37, while volume for the week came to 87,373,320 shares. On both counts, the week compared favorably with the active first three weeks of December.

There was even some indication that the little man was coming back into the market. In recent months, his judgment has often proved superior to the big institutional investors, whose trading now dominates the market.

The return of the little man was indicated by the growing number of small trades. The value of odd-lot sales on balance, however, continued to outnumber odd-lot purchases, roughly two-to-one.

Prime Rate Cut

The favorable news included a general cut in the prime rate to 5 percent, the lowest level in almost six years; a November gain in factory orders, the biggest in 11 months; a drop in the inventory-sales ratio, setting the stage for renewed shelf-stocking; a record rise in consumer credit, also in November; the green light given by President Nixon to development of the space shuttle; and a rollback begun by United States Steel, the industry leader, of a major price increase for steel used in making automobiles.

What all this seemed to say was that the economists must be right in their highly optimistic forecasts for the 1972 economy. In contrast to last year when their projections of gross national product varied widely, the economists are clustered in their forecasts around a $100 billion increase. One survey showed a spread of only $6 billion between the lowest forecast, $1,148 billion, and the highest, $1,154 billion. Because of poor fourth-quarter export performance, the 1971 gross national product is expected to be about $1,050 billion, somewhat lower than a preliminary estimate of $1,052.2 billion.

The economists were also in widespread agreement that the war against inflation would be won. In contrast to last year, when the proportions were reversed, two-thirds of the dollar increase in gross national product was expected to be real growth, only one-third higher prices.

Even more important from Wall Street's point of view, corporate profits were expected to advance smartly, although here the forecasts were spread more widely. The range generally was for an advance in after-tax profits between 8 and 15 percent. One knowledgeable forecaster, whose results last year came out almost exactly on target, is predicting a 19 percent rise in after-tax profits, allowing for the effect of the 7 percent investment tax credit.

Big Recovery Noted

What isn't generally recognized is just how well the domestic economy has done already in its recovery from the 1970 recession. A year ago, the administration was predicting a $1,085 billion GNP for 1971. Economists outside government were anywhere from $1,035 billion to $1,055 billion, the consensus halfway between.

When the forecasts were made, no one could know that the 1970 figure—the base from which the 1971 projections were launched—would be revised downward by $3 billion or so. They couldn't know either that a 90-day wage-price freeze would go into effect Aug. 15, squeezing another $2 billion or $3 billion out of dollar GNP.

If they were aware of it, they made no mention of the shrinkage of net exports, accounting for possibly another $3 billion. Here, of

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Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market greeted 1972 in a bullish manner as stocks in both markets scored good advances last week in heavy trading.

Brokers noted that the upswing in prices and volume in both markets resulted from increased public and institutional activity. They said that many of the lower-priced issues had made good rebounds, which was a sure sign of greater participation by the investing public.

The upsurge in the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which closed on Friday at 26.14, up 0.55 for the week. Turnover on the Amex climbed to 26,610,195 shares from 36,090,242 the week before.

The most actively-traded issue on the exchange was New Idria Mining & Chemical, which rose 7/8 to 3 3/8. In second place was International Funeral Services, which advanced 3/8 to 8 3/8. The warrants of Amerada Hess were the third most active issue and tacked on 3 to 20 3/4.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index on Friday closed at 119.19, up 2.66 points from the close of the preceding week.

A number of counter issues made good gains. Auto Train Corporation climbed 15 in active trading; Raychem was up 14; H.J. Wilson jumped 7; Gleason Works rose 4 1/2; National Kinney advanced 4; Open Road added 3; Shaw Industries was up 3 1/2; Western Publishing picked up 2 1/2; Oriole Land, Vertipile, Inc., and Laser Link each gained 2 points.

Another winner was Donnkenny, Inc., which rose 2 points. The stock will be listed on the Amex on Tuesday.

Institutional buying firmed the bank group in active trading. Girard Bank & Trust gained a point, Security Pacific was up 1 1/2, and Mellon National added 3/8.

The insurance group finished mixed in moderate trading.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotes/prts supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AAI Corp	14	7½	7¼	7½+ ⅛
ACMAT Co .84a	268	14⅝	15½	15½— ⅛
ADA Fldcrd 1	10	9¾	9¾	9¾+1⅜
ADM Indust	174	12	10⅞	12 +⅝
AFA ProtSys .36	29	21	17¼	19 +1¾
A O Inc	39	7¼	6½	6¾— ⅛
AITS Inc	588	5	3½	4¼+1¼
AMT Corp	159	7¾	6¾	7¾+1
APS Inc	133	17	15¾	15¾—1½
ASG Indust	68	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+ ⅛
ATO Inc pf.40	74	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
AVI Indust	294	4½	4	4 — ⅛
AVM Corp .13	154	14	14⅛	14⅛+ ½
Accelerator Inc	80	6⅝	7⅝	6 — ⅜
Acre Indust	32	5¼	5⅜	5¼+1
AcmeElec .16	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅝
Acushnet Co .50	20	29¾	25¾	29¾+3⅝
AdMar Research	40	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+ ⅛
Addison Wesly .20	316	15½	14¼	15½+1¼
Adley Corp	23	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Adobe Corp	244	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+ ⅜
Advance Ross	530	7	5¼	7 +1¾
Advanced Mem	100	12¼	12⅛	12⅛— ½
Aerospace Cp	96	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
After Six	170	11⅛	10½	10⅝— ⅛
Air Indust	105	3	2	3 +1
AlaTennHGs .80	21	12	11½	12 +½
Alanthus Corp	48	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Albee Homes	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅜
Alberts Inc .34	14	14¼	13½	14¼+ ⅜
Alcohol Inc	65	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
Alden Elec Imp	75	2	1⅜	1⅞
Alexand Alex .36	647	44½	44	44½
AlexandBald .40	256	12¼	12½	12 — ⅛
Alico LandDev	252	19½	17⅝	18⅝+1
All Tech Inc	91	2½	2¼	2½+ ⅛
AllesfnyBevrge 1	752	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+ ⅛
Allergan Pharm	82	34½	33¼	34 — ⅛
Allied Equities	108	6⅛	6¼	6⅛— ⅛
Allied Security	9	5½	5⅛	5½
AlliedTeleph .24	96	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+ ⅝
Allyn&Bacon	160	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Alodex Corp	357	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ⅛
Alpe Crome Lab	148	1⅛	1⅛	1½+ ½
Alpex Computer	417	13⅛	11⅝	13 +1⅛
Alpine Geophys	265	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+ ⅝
Amarex Inc	265	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+ ⅜
Ameco Inc	322	5½	4	4¼+ ⅜
Am Aggreds .21g	195	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ⅜
Am Beef Packer	212	8	7⅛	7⅝+ ⅛
Am Bioculture	214	6⅛	5⅝	5½— ⅛
Am Biomedical	21	3¼	3	3 — ⅛
AmBankPr .16	102	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
Am Cont Homes	216	10	9⅝	10 + ⅛
Am Elec Labs	134	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
Am Express 1.40	1214	134	128½	133¾+2¼
Am Exprs pf2.50	66	135½	128¾	135 +2¼
AmExp cv pf1.50	555	134	128½	133½+2
AmFinance .08b	655	3½	2⅝	3⅛+ ⅜
AmHosp Svc	74	10	9¼	9¾+1½
Am Furnit .20	898	16⅝	14⅝	16½+1⅝
AmGreeting .52	221	78	77	77½— ⅛
Am Guaranty	89	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Am Int Develop	17	10⅝	10	10⅝ +⅝
Am Micro Sys	478	22½	21	21½— 1
Am Music Shrs	38	7⅝	7½	7½+ ⅛
Am Recreat	35	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+ ⅛
Am Plan s	123	11½	10¼	11⅝+ ⅜
Am Protection	28	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
AmRub&Plas .90	3	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛
Am Telev&Com	1205	34	30⅝	32½+1⅞
AmWeld & Mfg	326	6⅛	6¼	6⅛ +1⅛
Amoskeag Co 2a	9	45	45	45
Anadite Inc	435	3⅝	2¼	3⅝+1⅛
Analog Devices	66	7½	7	7¼
Andersen Labs	19	5¼	5¼	5¼
Anderson Jacobs	198	5½	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
AnheuBusch .56	1949	58¼	55⅝	55⅝— ⅛
Ankier Bros	157	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Ankin Inc	162	7	5⅞	7 +1½
Apogee Ent	163	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ½
Aquatech Rsrcs	77	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛+ ⅜
Applebms Fd .28	80	16⅛	15	15⅝— ¼
AppldPw pfl.72	48	25½	24⅝	25⅛+ ⅝
Arcs Indust	7	5½	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Arden Mayfair	440	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+ ⅛
Arlen Foods	105	4⅛	2⅝	4⅛+1⅛
ArkansWGas .68	44	11½	11⅛	11⅛+ ½
Arlen Pop Inv	260	16⅝	14	15⅝+1⅝
Armstrong AJ	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
ArrowHart 1.80	76	31	26⅝	29 +2½
Artex Hobb .05g	23	7½	7¼	7¼
Artko Corp 1	42	4⅝	3⅛	4 + ½
Arvida Corp	172	12	11½	12 + ⅛
AssoCola Bill .50	187	54⅝	52⅝	53½—1⅛
AudTrkLA .80	101	12	12⅝	12⅝— ⅝
AllantaGasLt 1	463	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—1
Autotrain Cp	3328	49⅝	34⅝	45⅝+10⅝
Avtek Corp	44	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ⅛
Ayres&Co 1	81	32	28½	32 +3⅛
BCC Indust	216	8⅛	8	8¼+ ½
Bachelor Co	443	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+ ⅛
BaltrdW Mfg .30g	347	19⅝	17⅝	19⅛+1½
Baird Atomics	52	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
BallPatin Chem	36	10½	10½	10½
BancroftFd .25c	7	7½	7½	7½+ ⅛
Bandag Inc	582	56⅝	51⅝	51½
BangorHyd 1.20	14	17½	17½	17½+ ½
Bank Bldg&Eq 1	76	27½	25⅝	27½+1½
Bankam Rlt .44c	597	27⅝	26⅝	27 + ⅛
Banta Geo .07c	61	14	13½	13⅝— ⅛
Barber Greene	697	14⅝	12	14⅝+2⅝
Barden Corp	101	11⅛	10⅝	11 — ⅛
Barnes HydePh	312	43½	39⅝	43½+3½
Barney M 2.16b	299	29⅝	27½	28⅝— ⅝
BastFinl Corp	82	9	10	+1
Bassett Furn .80	229	38⅛	35	38 — ⅛
Baumritter .55	320	45⅝	42⅝	44⅝— ⅛
Bayless Mkt .60b	167	22⅝	22¼	22½— ⅝
Bazar Inc .40	149	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+ ⅛
Beeline Fash .20	304	9⅝	8⅛	9⅛+ ⅝
Bealey Drug .40	38	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+1 ½
Bekins Co .40	306	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+1 ¼
BelknapMtg .75c	18	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+ ⅛
Belmont Ind	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
BergstPapA .60	39	14⅝	14½	14½— ⅛
BerkshireGs 1.42	4	20½	20½	20½
Bernd D Matlc	402	16⅝	8⅝	9⅝+1½
Betz Labs .32	151	62	58	61 —1½
Bevis Indust	122	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
Bibb Co	133	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛— ⅝
BicPen Cp .12g	355	35⅝	32⅝	32⅝—1½
Big Drum .60	19	23	21½	23 +1⅝
Bird&Son 1.60	55	99	93½	95 +4½
Birtcher Corp	36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
BlackHillsP 2.12	16	34	32⅛	34 +1⅛
Blaisdell Ind	80	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
BlockDrugA .72b	58	22	21⅛	21⅛— ⅝
BlueChipSto .04e	282	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+ ⅝
BluefldSupp .60	81	19	18⅛	18⅝+ ½
BobEvenFrm .60	23	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
Boise Electric	54	14⅝	11⅛	14⅝+ ⅛
BohemLum .40b	113	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛
Bonanza Intl	1277	19⅝	9⅝	10 + ⅛
Boot Newsp .80	129	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛+1⅛
BoozAllenH .03a	151	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝+1⅛
Bradenind .20	6	6½	6⅛	6½+ ⅛
Brenco Inc .80	54	38⅝	37½	38⅝+ ⅝
Brentwood Ind	5	3⅛	3	0 — ⅛
Bresnahan Corn	34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Brinks Inc .12e	76	84⅝	82½	82½—2⅛
Bristol Brass	43	8⅝	7	8⅝+1⅛
BrockfrGas 2.24	47	34	33½	34 +1
BrooksScanin .30	121	21	20⅝	21
Brown Enterprise	12	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜+ ⅛
BrownArms .50	78	14½	13⅝	14 + ⅛
Brush Wellman	507	23½	21⅝	23½+1⅞
BrynMawrCp .50	52	14⅛	13	14⅛+1⅛
BuckbgMeats .20	267	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+ ⅜
Buckeye Ind .20a	113	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝+1⅛
Bunnington Corp	103	4⅝	4⅛	4½— ½
Burnup&Sims	328	25	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
Butler Mfg .70	49	33½	35	35⅛+ ⅛
Butler Nat Corp	91	6⅝	6	6 — ⅛
CBWL Hay5 .05p	152	14⅝	13	14⅝— ⅛
C&K Petrol	311	6½	5⅛	6⅝+ ⅜
CRS Design As	153	13	14⅝	14⅝
CSI Computr Sys	29	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛
Caples Inc	73	10⅝	8⅝	10⅝+2
Calbiochem	107	13⅝	12½	13⅝+ ⅝
CallPacUtil 1.12	103	18⅝	18	18⅝+ ⅝
CalWatSvc 1.70	27	27	27	27
Calgon Corp	391	6⅛	5½	6⅛+1⅝
CambridCo .02g	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Cambos Nuclear	74	4⅝	4	4⅝+ ⅝
CamrnBwn 2.40g	322	33⅝	32⅛	33 + ⅝
CamrnBwn wt	850	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+ ⅛
CampbTaggs 1	131	37	33⅝	36½+2⅛
Canada Dry	8	4½	4	4½+ ½
CannonMills .60b	13	98	98	98 +1
CannMills 3.60a	28	98	97½	98
Canrad Prec Ind	67	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+ ⅝
CapitalMtg 2.16g	286	31	29⅝	30⅝— ⅝
Capital Swst	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Capitol Fds .03e	55	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛
CapitolInt Airwy	83	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝— ½
Capitech Inc	160	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Corp Corp	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
Carhart Photo	26	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛+ ⅛
Carolina Carib	208	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ½
Carte Blanche	49	2	1⅞	2 + ⅛
Carter Group 1	362	22⅛	21	21⅝+ ⅝
Cascade Cp .20	16	1⅝	1⅝	1½+1⅝
CascadeGas .72	138	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
Castland Intl	89	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
Cavanagh Com	2745	7⅛	6⅛	6⅝— ⅛
Cayman Corp	563	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝
Cedar Point .10g	132	21½	21	21 — ⅛
Cencor Inc	106	21	20⅛	20⅛— ⅝
CentNFin JtsnvI		6½	6⅛	6½
CentNPow 1.28	322	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝+1⅛
Century Labs	77	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅝
Chambrlain .10e	93	8½	7⅝	8⅛— ⅛
ChampPrts .16	386	15⅝	12⅝	14½— 1
ChampPd .15e	45	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+1
Chance AB Co 1	134	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+ ⅛
Chance Medical	305	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
Channel Cos	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+1⅛
CharlesRiv Brds	44	43½	42	43½+1½
Charnita Inc	128	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ⅛
Charir Co pf1.75	86	35½	33	34½— 1
Charter Oil Ltd	10	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛
Chemed Cp .32	159	34⅝	32½	32½—1⅝
ChemRex .09e	130	9	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
Chemtech Ind	23	7⅝	7⅛	7½
ChesapekeInd 1	84	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
Chesapeake Inst	71	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛
ChesapkUt .85b	1	16	16	16
ChiBridgeir 1.40a	84	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝ +⅝
ChiltonCo .16p	195	11	9½	10⅝+1⅛
Christ Dior .325a	89	12⅝	12	12⅝+ ⅝
Churchs FrChk	319	46⅝	45½	45⅝— 1
Cinn Fini .40	195	53	48⅝	48½— 1
CitnSouCap .10e	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
CitznaSoRlt .50e	847	33½	31⅝	33½+1⅛
CitizensUtA 1	120	35⅝	33⅝	35½+2½
CitizensUtB 1.32	18	23	23	23 +1⅛
ClarkJL Mfg .72	143	25½	25	25½+1⅛
Clausing Corp	23	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
Cleary Petrol	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
ClevTrRlt .77g	302	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+ ⅛
ClevTrRlt wt	221	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
Clevepak Corp	116	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝+1⅝
Clinton Oil	322	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+ ⅛
Clorox Corp .68	209	23⅝	21⅝	23⅛+1⅞
Co Build Cos	480	14	12⅛	13⅝+1⅛
Coachmen Ind	433	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝—1⅝
Coast Catamaran	1033	11	8½	11 +2½
CocaColBtlLA .80	402	51	49⅝	49⅝— ⅝
CocaColBtlMA .05e	20	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+ ⅛
CocaCol Mw .05e	69	28⅝	28	28⅝+ ⅛
Coger Corp	123	17½	13	13½— 2
Cognitronics	104	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Collins Foods Int	847	25⅝	23⅝	24½+ ⅛
Columbus Mills	112	6⅝	7⅝	6⅝+1⅛
CommClrHse .40	24	30½	28	30½+ ½
Coml Shear .50b	17	20⅛	20	20⅛+ ⅛
Comwlt NG 1.50	9	23⅝	23	23⅛+ ⅛
Comput Console	53	5⅛	4	5⅛+1½
ComwlThea .05e	126	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+ ½
ComwlTlPa .1.10	45	25⅝	25½	25½— ⅛
Computer Usage	31	9⅛	9	9⅛+ ⅛
CompuneCp Am	1	3½	3⅛	3⅛
Commun Prop	172	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
Conress Inc	217	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
Computer Comm	140	6½	6	6 — ½
ConAera .50b	112	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝+ ⅝
Computer Mach	650	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+ ⅝
Computer Image	33	6⅛	5	6⅛+1⅛
Computer Term	367	6⅛	5⅝	6 + ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.40	12	36⅝	36	36 — ⅛
Consol Papers 1	54	20	19½	20 + ⅛
ConsRockPd 1.20	3	27½	25½	27 — ½
Context Ind	29	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛
ContCapital 1	233	7	5⅝	6⅝+ ⅝
Cont Care Cent	36	4⅝	4	4⅝+ ⅛
Contran Corp	283	2	1⅝	2 + ⅝
Convalar Amer	57	2⅛	2	2
ConvenInd Am	247	8⅛	6	8½+2½
ConwayCorp .30g	123	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+ ⅝
Cook Chem .35	78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Coronco Corp 2a	73	35⅝	31½	34⅝+3⅛
Cormetics Co	1213	4⅛	3⅝	4 + ⅛
Corporation S	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
Cosmetic Yours	49	5½	5⅛	5½+ ⅛
Cousins Prop .14	139	25½	25	25⅛— ⅛
CreddTerry .64b	95	16⅛	15⅝	16 + ⅝
Crawfrd Co .40g	61	16	15	16 +1
Crawford Corp		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Cross Co †	56	26	25⅛	25½— ½
Crown Crafts	201	20⅝	18	20⅝+1⅝
Cutcher Resrcs	1468	9⅝	7⅝	9 +1
Cudahy Co	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Cullum Cos .24	91	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
Curtis Noll .40	211	19⅝	17⅝	19⅛+1⅛
Cypress Comm	273	13	12⅛	12⅛— ⅝
Dameon Oil	277	10⅝	10	10⅝— ⅝
Danalab Inc	103	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+1
Danac Rl Est 1	2	29⅝	29½	29½— ⅛
Danielint .40	140	25⅝	25	25 — ⅛
DantyMach .50a	65	15	12⅝	15 +2⅝
DartDrug .13	945	20⅛	18⅝	20⅝+1⅝
Dasa Corp	836	6	5⅛	6 + ⅛
Data Design Lab	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Data General	476	59½	55⅛	58⅝+3
Data 100 Corp	426	11½	9	11½+2⅛
Data Packaging	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
Datatx Technology	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Datatron Proc	303	1⅛	1	1⅛+ ⅛
DavisFood .85e	214	15⅛	14	15⅛+ ⅝
DaytnMallR 1a	27	20	19½	20
DeLuxeChk .70	624	60	58	59 +1
Dean Foods 1	38	22⅝	21	21 —1⅝
Decorator Ind .16	707	14	11⅝	13½+1⅛
DeKalbAgrs .20b	357	49½	45⅝	49½+1⅛
Delbl Int Oil	149	13	12½	12½— ⅝
Del Mar Petrol	59

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 6¼s93	1	90	90	90	+ ¾
Abex Cp 8¼s77	27	106	105	105	
AcmeMl 9⅞s90	06	112⅛	112	112⅛	+ ⅛
AddrMlt 9⅜s95	15	112	112	112	+2
AirRed 3⅞s87	119	78½	77⅞	78	+1
AlaPow 9s2000	90	110⅛	108⅞	109½	+ ⅜
Alaska Int 6s96	151	101½	90	101½	+2½
Alexand 5½s96	74	88	86	88	+2
AlleghL cv4s81	41	71½	69¼	71½	+2½
AllenElEq 6s87	28	04	79⅞	04	+4
AlldCh 6.60s93	5	93	93	93	
AlliedCh 3½s78	7	83¾	83¾	83¾	
AlliedPd 7s84	36	80	70½	78½	—1½
AlldSt cv4½s81	27	112¼	112	112¼	—3¼
AlkdSt cv4½s92	41	85	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
AlldSup 5¼s87	289	68¼	04½	67	+2
Alcoa 9s95	56	113½	112⅝	113½	+1¼
Alcoa 7.45s96	155	102¾	102	102	
Alcoa 6s92	109	89¾	89	89¼	— ¼
Alcoa cv5¼91	378	88	04	88	+3½
Alcoa 4¼s82	24	82	81⅛	81⅝	— ½
Alcoa 3⅞s83	35	78½	75	70	+1
AluCan 9½s95	80	111	110½	111	+ ½
Amerce cv5s92	22	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1
AmrHes 6¾s96	121	92	91	91	
AmAirFilt 6s90	75	155	149	155	+5
AmAirlin 11s88	285	116½	114⅝	115¼	+ ½
AmAirl 10⅞s88	154	115½	112⅞	113½	— ½
AmAirlin 10s89	150	11	09	11	+1¼
AAirl cv5½s91	1782	138¼	132⅞	137½	+5
AAirl cv4¼s92	747	110	106½	110	+3
Am Airl cv4s90	650	138½	133⅛	138¼	+4½
ABrand 8⅞s75	103	108	106½	107½	+ ½
ABrand 5⅞s92	10	89⅛	88	89	+1
AmBdcst 5s93	293	124½	121	124½	+ ¾
AmCan 4¾s90	1	77½	77½	77½	+1¼
Am Dist 4⅜s86	6	66	64½	64½	
AmExpt 5¼s93	482	46	42	46	+3⅞
AForPw 5s2030	121	56	54½	55½	+1¼
AmFP 4.80s87	56	56½	55¾	56½	+1⅛
AHoist 5½s93	34	77	75	76½	+1⅝
AHoist 4¾s92	73	85⅛	83	85⅛	+2¼
AmInv 9½s76	55	106	104½	105	
AmInv 8¾s89	11	102½	102	102¼	+3½
AMtlClx 7½s78	115	103¼	102¾	102¾	— ½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	10	73	75	92	
AmSug 5.30s96	13	75	75½	75½	—1¼
ASug 5.30s93r	21	75	74	74	
AmT&T 8¾cw	1510	113	111¼	111⅛	— ½
ATT 3.70s2002	745	110⅞	110⅛	110⅝	— ¼
AT&T 7.75s77	107	107½	106½	107⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 7s2001	1695	99½	98¼	99	— ¼
AT&T 4⅜s85	202	78⅞	77¾	70¼	— ⅛
AT&T 3⅞s90	42	68½	67½	68⅝	— ½
AT&T 3⅜s73	296	96¼	95¾	96	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AvcoFin 9¼s90	10	104½	104½	104¼	— ⅛
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	152	102⅞	102	102¼	— ⅝
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	121	92½	91¾	92	
BaltGE 8⅜s75	10	109	108¾	108⅞	— ½
Balt GE 8½s74	13	106	106	106	—1
BaltGE 3¼s90	19	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+1⅞
B&O 11s77	90	113⅞	111½	112½	—1⅜
B&O cv4½s10f	1	57	57	57	+2⅞
B&O cv4½s10A	151	46⅞	44	46⅞	+1⅞
B&O 4½s95	70	50	49½	50	
B&O 4s80	7	69	69	69	
BangP 8¼s94	15	04	83⅞	84	+4½
BangP 5¾s92	55	62	06	60	+ ½
BnkCal 6½s96	207	109¼	108	109	+ ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Bk NY 6¼s94	51	116¼	115⅛	116¼	+ ⅜
BenkTr 6⅞s78	11	100⅜	100	100	
BaxLab 4⅜s90	63	114	113	114	+2
BaxLab 4⅞s91	305	112	108½	111⅞	+2
BaxLab cv4s87	45	211	209	209	—2½
Beaunit 4¼s90	180	74	72½	73½	+1½
BectonD 5s89	158	0⅜	87½	98	+2
BectonD 4⅛s88	127	91½	88¾	91	+3
BeechA 4¾s93	288	63⅞	61	63⅞	+2⅜
BelcoP 4¾s88	337	63	61	63	+2
Belden cv8s90	47	110	108	110	+2½
BellTPa 8⅝s	76	111	109	109	
Bemis 6⅞s92	0	87	82	82	+3
Bendix 6⅝s92	60	95	93¼	95	
Benef 9⅝s75-78	131	108⅝	107½	108⅝	+ ⅜
BenefCp 8½s76	27	106¼	105½	105½	—1½
BenefCp 7½s96	106	102⅝	102	102	
BenefCp 6¾s77	30	101⅝	101⅛	101¼	+ ⅛
BenefFin 5s77	80	91⅞	90⅝	91⅞	+1¾
BenfFin 4⅞s81	45	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	+1⅞
Berkey 5¾s86	198	100	98⅞	100	
Beth Stl 9s2000	106	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	51	90¼	95½	96	+ ⅛
BethSt 5.40s92	34	82⅝	82	82	+1
BethStl 4½s90	53	75	72	72½	+ ½
BigThre 5⅝s90	5	115½	115½	115½	
Black D cv4s92s	15	253½	247⅞	250	+4
BobbieB 5¼s81	50	79	77	75	+ ½
BoisCas 10s75	727	105	103⅝	104¼	+ ¾
Borden 4⅞s91	5	71½	71½	71⅛	
BorgW 5½s92	20	86¼	86¼	86¼	+2¼
vlBos&Me 6s70	66	54½	53	54½	+ ½
vlBosM 4½s70f	33	28¾	25⅝	26½	—1⅛
Braniff 11⅛s87	92	110	109	109⅞	+ ⅞
Bran 5⅝s86xw	156	67	65½	66	— ½
BdwyHa 0¼s96	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1¼
BrkUnG 9⅝s95	34	114¾	112½	112½	
Bruns cv4½s81	58	92½	91½	92½	+1
Budd cv5⅞s94	209	84½	80	84½	+2¼
BudgtF y2010	44	62¼	61	06	
BudgetInd 6s88	63	65	04	64½	— ½
Bulova cv6s90	42	82½	06½	06½	
BurlNor 3½s96	10	105¾	185⅝	105⅝	— ⅝
Burl Ind 9s95	5	110	110	110	
Burl In cv5s91	186	99	97	97¾	+ ⅜
Burroughs 9s75	60	106⅛	107¼	108½	
Burrghs 4⅜s94	185	121	118¾	119½	
BW Acc 9½s75	18	107	106½	106½	+ ¾
CanPac 4sperp	54	53¼	52¼	53	
CPac fn4perp	77	51¼	49	49	
CarTT 7¾s2001	10	102¼	102¼	106¼	+1¼
CarqTT 5¾s88	12	102½	100	102⅝	+ ¼
Corrier 6⅛s96	70	105⅜	104	105¾	+1¾
Carrior 5⅝s89	221	125½	122½	125½	+ ⅜
vlCarth 4s81f	2	13	12⅝	13	+ ¾
CastCke 5⅝s94	75	84	70	83¼	+4⅞
CoterT 5⅛s86	52	85	04	04½	—1⅛
CaterTr 5s77	11	94½	94½	94½	
Caco 4.75s88	42	90	89	89⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 4s90	138	87½	85½	87½	+2¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CNA Finl 8½s95	18	107	106⅜	107	+ ½
CoastStG 7¾91	35	103	102½	102½	— ⅛
CollinsR 4⅞s87	531	63	60	63	+2
ColoIntr 8⅛s91	10	105⅜	105¼	105⅛	+ ¼
ColuGas 9⅛s95	146	113	110	110⅝	+ ⅝
ColumGas 9s94	10	111	111	1	
ColuGas 8⅜s95	02	108⅝	108	108¼	+ ⅜
ColuGas 8⅜s96	51	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
ColuGas 8¼s96	06	106	105	106	+ ⅝
ColuGas 5⅛s85	6	80⅝	80½	80⅝	—1½
ColumGas 5s82	6	84½	04	84	+1¼
ColuGas 4⅜s83	10	70	77⅝	77⅛	— ⅝
ColuGas 3⅞s81	20	79	79	79	+2
ColuGas 3⅝s80	20	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
ColuGas 3⅜s77	36	85⅛	85	05	+ ¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
FstChiCp 6¾s78	30	98⅝	98½	98⅝	— ⅛
FstMl 9s75-78	10	105½	105½	105½	+1
FstMtge 0¼s77	17	105	104	104	— ½
FstMtge 6⅝s85	23	104	102	104	+3
FstNOr 7⅞s78	5	103	103	103	— ½
FishrFd 6½s94	49	92	90	92	+2
Flintkot 6¼s96	06	105⅜	185⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
Flintk cv4½s80	3	85	85	83	
FlaECsl 5s2011	110	130	124	127	+6
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	28	105½	104¾	105½	+ ½
FlyTigr 6.60s80	6	69½	89½	89½	+ ½
FMC cv4¼s92	82	78⅛	77⅝	78	+1
FodFair 8⅛96	61	103	102½	103	
FoodFair 4s79	56	06	78	79⅛	+½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
vlLehVT 5s79f	15	15	15½	16	+ ¾
LibMcNL 5s89	5	68	268	68	+2⅝
Lionel cv5½s80	4	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+3¼
Litton cv3½s87	106	74	68⅝	73½	+5⅝
LincF1Bk 8⅛s96	10	186	106	106	—1½
Ling TV 5¾s78	21	79	76⅝	79	+2⅞
Litton 8¾s76	173	103⅝	103½	103½	+ ½
LiggMyer 6s92	41	89⅞	06	89⅞	+1⅞
Lockhd 4½s76	17	79	79	79	+3
Lockh cv4¼s92	2321	43	39⅝	42⅝	+2⅞
Loews 6⅞s93	871	86½	05	86¼	+ ¼
Lone SG 9¾s95	193	114⅞	112⅞	114⅛	+1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
OccienP 7½s96	1565	92⅛	85¼	92⅝	+7¼
Ogden Co 5s93	201	66½	64⅝	66½	+2
OhBelT 7½s2011	105	102⅞	102½	102½	— ½
OhBelT 6⅝s78	18	100⅝	106	100	
Ohio Edis 3s74	14	92⅞	92	92¼	+ ⅛
Ohio Pw 7¼s76	39	103½	103⅜	103⅝	+ ¾
Ohio Pw 6½s77	70	101⅛	100⅛	100½	+ ½
Okla G 4½s87	15	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+2⅝
Oneda 5⅝s88	17	80½	79½	06½	+1½
Otis Elv 5½s75	161	106	103	104	+1½
OutbM 7⅝s96	37	101	101	101	
Outlet cv5½s86	12	94	90⅞	94	+3⅝
Owen Ill 4½s92	103	93½	90	93½	+2
Owen Ill 3⅝s88	5	66½	66½	66½	—3⅛
PacGE 8⅝s2002	78	112	111	111⅞	+ ⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Spiegel 5⅛s83	10	70	78	78	— ½
SpiegelInc 5s87	1	70	70	70	
Spiegl cv4¼s90	1	132	132	132	—2½
Sprague 4¾s92	724	50½	47⅝	50½	+2½
StaleyM 8⅝s95	67	103⅛	103½	103½	+ ½
StdBrands 7⅜s	21	104	103½	104	+3⅝
StBrand 6⅝s93	5	94⅛	94½	94½	— ½
Std Intl cv 5s87	83	186	104	105	+1
StdOilCal 7s96	552	101	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
St O Cal 5¾s92	85	89⅞	88⅝	89⅝	+1½
St O Cal 4⅝s83	48	82	81⅛	82	+1
Std OilInd 6s91	59	93⅛	92½	93¼	+1⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	88	91½	91	91	
StdOilInd 5y96	331	112	110½	111½	— ⅛
Std O In 4½s83	37	83½	82½	82⅝	— ¼
Std O In 3⅛s82	1	75	75	72	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
VerYNuc 6½s98	7	104⅝	104	104⅝	
VaElPw 3⅜s84	207	74	72½	74	+ ½
VaE Pw 3¼s82	11	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
Va1 Pw 2¼s75	30	90⅝	90	90	— ⅝
VirgRy Inc6s08	34	75¼	74⅝	75	+ ¼
Virg Ry 3¼s73	6	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+2
Virg Ry 3s95	1	52	52	52	+ ⅜
Wabash 7⅛s77	106	103½	103	103	—
Wabash 4s81	10	69	69	69	+2
Wag El 6⅞s86	3	81½	01⅛	81½	+ ⅛
Walgrn 5½s91	27	97	96	96	+ ¾

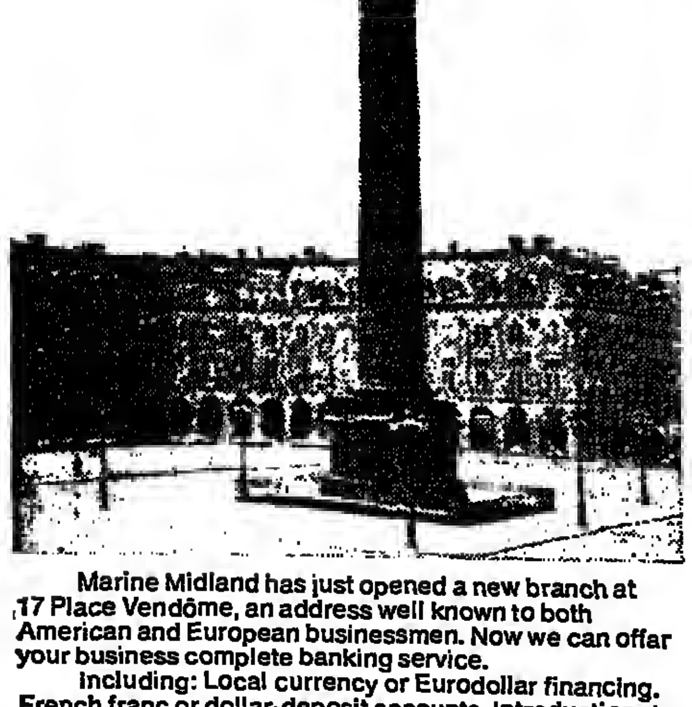
Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Wms Cos 11s81	191	112½	110¾	112½	+1⅝
WmsCo 5.65s91	119	108½	07½	08	+2
WisElP 2⅝s76	5	80½	80½	80½	—2⅝
Wis Tel 7½2007	47	01½	100⅜	101	+ ⅛
WitcoKh 4½s93	48	76⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
Woolwth 7⅜s96	15	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Wornel 5½s94	60	94½	90½	94½	+4⅝
Xerox cv6s95	431	157	153	155½	+ ¼
YngSh 10½2000	75	115½	114	114	— ⅛
ZapNor 4⅝s88	132	75½	74½	75	+ ⅛
Zap N 4⅝s88B	35	75	74	74⅝	+1⅛
Zap N 4⅝s88C	69	75	73	75	+⅛
Zayre Cp 8s96	31	99	99	99	—1
Zayre cv5¼s94	58	108	106	107	—2
Zurn In 5¼s94	267	106⅛	102½	105½	+3

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amst fn5¾s73	3	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
Austri fn6½s75	4	98	98	98	
Austr fn5⅝s79	24	98½	94	96½	
Aust 5½s82Jan	2	06⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1⅝
Aus 5½s82 Oct	25	07¼	67¼	87¼	+ ⅛
Austral 5¼s80	16	87	86	86	—
Australia 3s78	1	92	92	92	+4
Austral fn5s76	3	92	92	92	
Canad fn2¾s74	2	90½	90½	98⅛	
Chile 3s93	7	36½	36½	36½	
CredF fn5½s79	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Eur I fn6½s76	1	96	90	96	
Germany 5s80	37	99	99	99	+6
Germ 3s72 Dec	1	96	96	96	+4
Helsinki 6¼s77	10	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅜
Ital C Con 3s77	3	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅞
ItalRep 3s77	1	94½	94⅛	94½	
Jamaic 5¾s74	2	95	95	95	+1
vlKreu 5s59xf	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Mexico 6⅞s81	2	86	06	06	+ ⅝
Mexico 6¾s78	2	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ½
Mexico 6¼s79	1	88	88	88	+2
Milan fn5½s78	10	84	84	84	
Nippn TT 6s77	5	92	93	93	— ½
Norway 5½s77	5	92⅛	92½	92⅛	
Oslo fn5¾s85	1	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
Pol as4½s68f	1	12	12	12	+2
SoEurP 5½s82	2	06	80	80	+3
So Ital fn5½s74	1	99	99	99	

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Jan. 13	3.55	2.75	2.97
Jan. 20	3.46	2.74	2.78
Jan. 27	3.46	2.14	2.78
Jan. 31	3.39	3.75	2.79
Feb. 3	3.20	2.76	2.81
Feb. 10	3.20	2.78	2.81
Feb. 17	3.20	2.72	2.77
Feb. 24	3.22	2.74	3.79
Feb. 29	3.25	2.77	2.84
Mar. 2	3.26	3.03	3.08
Mar. 0	3.61	3.11	3.10
Mar. 16	3.35	3.15	6.22
Mar. 23	2.39	3.10	3.25
Mar. 30	3.39	3.31	3.29
Mar. 31	6.36	2.10	3.24
April 0	3.33	3.22	3.37
April 13	2.43	2.22	3.38
April 21	3.58	3.44	3.53
April 27	3.50	3.30	3.45
April 30	3.51	6.35	3.44
May 4	6.59	3.41	3.51
May 11	6.39	3.30	3.49
May 13	3.01	3.41	3.51
May 25	3.81	3.41	3.51
May 31	3.80	6.40	3.50
June 1	3.69	3.51	2.62
June 0	3.69	3.57	6.68
June 15	3.69	3.57	3.70
June 21	6.70	3.60	0.72
June 22	3.70	3.58	3.70
June 29	3.70	3.58	3.70
June 30	6.68	3.53	3.64
July 6	3.70	3.60	3.73
July 21	2.79	3.81	3.74
Aug. 31	3.89	3.75	3.89
Sept. 30	3.90	3.80	3.95
Oct. 01	3.90	3.78	3.94
Nov. 30	3.90	3.78	3.94
Dec. 31	3.89	3.80	3.96
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	79.13	80.18	5.89
Bond '93-88, 4s	77.26	78.26	6.74



ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 8¾-87	98⅝	99⅝
Alfa-Romeo 1-77	93	Bid
Allis Chalmers 2-75	99¼	100¼
Atlantic Richfield 5-72	99	100
Bendix Intl. 8-79	103½	104½
Borg Warner Intl. 8-79	103½	104½
Celanese Intl. 7-82	95	96
Chevron Overs. 7-80	99	106
[illegible] 3½-82	91¾	92¾
Conoco 8-86	102½	103½
Continental Oil 9½-85	108½	109½
Cyanamid 9-80	88½	Bid
De Beers 6-82	92½	93½
Esso 8-86	103⅝	104½
Ford Intl. 8-81	103½	104½
General Mills 5-86	103½	104½
Honda 7½-81	97½	99½
Mitsubishi 6½-73	101	102½
Mobil 7-86	98	99
Nippon Elec. 7½-81	97	98⅛
N. Amer. Rockwell Intl 3½-73	99	106
Olivetti 7½-83	105¼	106¼
Otis Elevator Intl. 8¾-85	104⅝	105¼
Philip Morris 8½-73	105⅝	106⅜
Procter & Gamble Intl 7½-82	95	96
Renault 8-82	93	94
Siemens West Fin. 9-85	106⅜	107⅝
Sumitomo Chem. 12-79	87½	89

CONVERTIBLES

Bristol Myers Intl. 1⅞-80	—	—
Eastman Kodak 4½-88	105½	107½
Fed. Dept. Stores 4½-85	126½	127½
Gen. Electric 4½-85	107	108
Holiday Inns 8-85	134½	135½
Marriot 1-89	—	—
Monsanto Intl. 10½-85	83	84
Pan Amer. Overseas 5¼-88	86½	87¼
J.C. Penney-Europe 6-39	130¼	131¼
RCA Intl. 5-88	93	99

SHARES

Unibe Holding S.A.	Sw.Fr. 1400	Sw.Fr. 1425

International Stock Market
30 Upper Grosvenor Street.
London W.1. England.
Telephone: 01-493 [illegible].
Telex: 27872.

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12		6⅝	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Bnk Fla .40b	17	39	39⅝	+ ½
ABkrLfFla .20b	17	20⅝	21½	+ ¼
AmFamilyLf †	68	24	24⅝	— ⅜
AmFidelLf .08d	22	25	25½	
AmFdrlLfe .06d		19¼	19¼	
AmHeritagLf .24	19	13⅞	14¼	— ½
AmIncomeLfe †	21	16	16½	+ ⅜
AmIntlGrp .50	20	96½	97¼	
AmIntGrp pf 2	6	144	147	
AmInv Life	12	6⅝	7½	
AmNatlFinl .30	49	8⅞	9⅛	
AmPioneer Cp	1	4½	4⅞	
Am ReinsNY 2	7	90¼	91	
AmReserve .32	9	61¾	62½	+ ¼
AmStatesLf .85e		18⅝	19¼	
AssocMadis .05g	19	6⅞	7¼	
BMA Corp .40	67	20⅝	21⅝	
Bnkrs Secur	9	13⅝	13⅞	
BeneficNat Cp	1	3⅞	4½	
BenefStdA .40	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
BenefStdB .40	7	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
CalWstnSt .40	9	19⅛	19⅝	
ChaseNat Life	1	18¼	19¼	
ChesapkeLf A	3	6½	0½	—1¼
ChesapkeLf B	9	7	8	
ChubbCorp 1.60	103	69	69½	
CoastalStLf .25g	25	9⅝	9⅝	
College Univ.	23	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
ColonLfeAcc .28	1	42	43	+ ¼
Colon Penn .20	135	66¾	67¼	
Columbia Natl	51	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
Combine Ins .30a	25	3 32⅛	32⅝	— ⅜
ConnGenIns .84	116	70½	71	— ⅛
ConsumNat Lf	217	7½	8	
ContAmLfe .08	1	22½	23½	
CottonState Lf	2	8⅛	8⅛	
Criterion Ins .38		112	116	
CrownLfeIns .66		32	33	+1⅛
Crum&Forst 1.12	544	32¾	33¼	
CrumFor pf2.40		104	106	
DurhamLife .60	1	21¼	22	— ¼
ERC Corp 1	33	87⅝	88⅝	—1¼
Educat Exec .10	139	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
Eldorad Gnl .10g	33	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
Empire Gen	93	4⅛	4⅝	
EmployCas 1.20a	5	57½	59½	+1
Eq LfeWash .44	36	38	39½	
Excel Inv	81	14¼	14⅝	— ¼
Excelsior NY .50	24	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Family Life	15	17⅛	17⅜	— ½
FarmNewWL .12	37	42	42½	
FarmersGrp 2.20	5	102¼	103¼	— ⅛
FideCpVa .20	209	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
FidelUnLfe .25g	43	37⅝	38⅛	— ¼
FstAmFin .20	11	24⅝	25½	
FstColony Lf	68	14⅝	15¼	— ⅛
FstExecutive Cp	10	8¼	9	
FstFederalLf .32	26	19	20½	
FstMtg No Car	4	14½	15¼	
FoundatnLf Am	9	2½	2¾	
Founders Finl	9	2⅛	2⅝	
FranklinLfe .50	268	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
GL Enterprises	7	3⅛	3⅝	
Gen Reinsur .60	83	326	329	+4
GeorgeWash Cp	79	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
GaIntl Cp	152	14⅝	15¼	
Globe Capital	15	1¼	1⅝	
GlobeLf Acc .08d	97	25	25½	
GovEmpl 1.20a	68	88⅞	89⅝	— ⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	7	32¾	33⅛	
GovtEmplyIn un		121	124	
GovtEmplLfe .24	7	40½	41¼	+ ¼
GtComwlth Lf	29	6⅝	7	— ½
GtEastn Mgmt		4⅛	5	
GtSouthnLfe .32	45	17¼	17⅝	—1
GtWestLfe 1.40		47½	48¼	+1½
Hamilton Intl	78	2⅝	2⅞	
HamiltonNat Lf		4⅛	4⅝	
HanoverIns 1	40	47¾	48½	+ ½
HartfdStBoil 1.40	5	48	49	— ¼
HomeBenef .64	7	26¾	27¼	
HomeSecur .42	2	18½	19½	+ ¼
Horac Mann .07g	0	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
IndepLibty Lfe	312	3¼	3½	
IndepLfAcc .72	46	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
IndianaIns .32	32	23½	24⅛	+2½
Integon Cp .20	190	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
Interfincl .20	147	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Intl Holding	50	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Int Invest Lfe	250	5	5½	
InterstateCp .10g	40	24½	25	
InvGuaranty Lfe	7	14¼	15¼	
JeffsnNatLf .20	11	12	12½	
Kans CityLfe 2	18	114	116	+3
Kemperco Co .60	16	44¼	45½	
KyCentLfe .16	47	6⅛	6⅝	
Lacop Corp	4	5	5½	+ ½
Lamar Life .80	1	34	36	
LibertyNtlLf .35	56	34⅞	35⅛	— ⅛
LifeInsGa .56	36	29	29½	
LifeInv Inc	50	24¼	24⅝	
Lifesurance Cp	297	4⅛	4½	
LincolnAm Cp	14	3¼	3½	+ ½
Lincoln Cons	17	11⅝	11¾	+ ½
LincIncLf .40a	1	10¼	10⅝	
LoneStar Lfe	18	11½	10½	+ ½
LoyalAm LfeIns		8	8⅝	
ManchLfeCas †	2	6⅝	7	
ManhatnLf .29d	17	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
MassGen Lfe	4	12⅝	12¾	— ½
Mercury Gen .20	5	28½	29¼	+ ¼
MidwNat Ohio	z25	11⅛	12¼	
MidwUnLfe .30d	2	20⅝	21½	+ ½
ModrnAmLf .10b	2	5⅛	5⅝	
ModrnSecLf .10g	2	2⅞	3⅛	
Monrch Cap .16e	157	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
MonumntlCp .50	155	49¼	50	
MutualSaLf .100	38	8⅝	9¼	— ⅛
NLT Corp .48g	240	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
NN Corp	22	41	42	— ¼
NatLife Fla	58	2½	2¾	+ ¼
NatOldLine .20	219	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
NatReserveLf .35	1	17⅝	10	
NatWestn Lf	65	6⅝	7	+ ¼
Nationwd A	399	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
NationwideLf .50	7	20	21	+ ½
North Cent	4	6⅝	6⅝	
NorleastIns 1.20		39½	41½	
Nwstn NatLf .36	54	19	19½	+ ⅛
Occidental Lfe	26	3⅞	4⅛	
OhCasualty .80	155	49⅛	49⅝	— ¼
Old LineLf .30	44	26½	27	+ ⅜
OldRepInt .48a	60	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
PacStd Life	59	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pasquaney Bay		11½	12⅛	
PeerlessIns .30	3	11	11⅜	
PeninstrLfe .24g		11½	12	
Penn Life	117	36¾	37¼	— ¼
Penn Life wt	7	20½	21¼	— ¾
PhilaLife .40b	34	18⅝	19	— ⅛
Piedmont M	15	34	24	+ ½
PreferdRisk .15d	11	37	38	+ ¼
Pres Life		5⅛	6	
ProtectiveLf .40	14	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Provid Lf ND .33	72	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
ProvidLfAc .80	15	83½	85	
RepNatLfe .20	60	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
RichmondCp 1	92	54⅝	55¼	+ ½
Safeco .67	119	41½	41⅝	+ ⅜
Safeco pf.90	209	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¾
StPaulCos 1.28	83	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
SecurAmLfe .10g	17	7	7⅝	+ ¼
SecurityConnLf †	11	21¼	22	
Security Co 2b	13	32½	32¾	+ ½
SecLfe&Acc .30	32	19½	20	
SoCaroIns .50b	7	36½	38	
South'dFinl .12e	58	23⅝	24¼	
SwstnLfeIns 1	89	46½	47	+ ⅛
Std Life Ins .20		11	11⅜	
StdSec Life		10⅝	11½	
Statesm Gr .20g	6	5⅝	6¼	
SunLifeIns .36a	8	31½	32½	—1⅝
SunsetLifeIns a	z55	25	26	
SuretyLife .03g	20	3⅝	3⅝	
Time Holding	16	18	18⅝	+1
Transport Life	4	3⅞	4½	+ ½
Unac Intl	10	26	26⅝	—1
Unicoa	265	17	2 17½	+ ⅛
Union Fidelity	215	36⅝	37¼	— ½
UnitAmerLife †	4	5⅛	5½	
UnitBenefitLf 0	229	238	240	
UnitFireCas .32g	19	16½	17	+
UnitFireIns .20g		17½	19	+ ⅛
UnitFoundrs Lf	17	3⅝	3⅝	
Unit Liberty Lfe	5	11¾	12½	+ ⅛
UnitSav Life	3	8⅝	8¼	
Variable Annut.	97	18½	19	— ¼
Vico Corp	14	8½	8⅞	
VictoryLfIns .50		62	66	
WashgtnNat .68	32	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
WashNat pf2.50	2	44	45	
WestnCasS 1.48	28	84	85	+ ½
WestnStLfe .15d	z47	8	8⅝	
Windsor Life	20	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
WiscNatLfe .62	290	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
WorldSvcLf .10e	1	8⅝	9¼	
Zenith Nat Ins	106	12⅛	17½	
Zenith United	3	4⅝	5	

Market Averages

Week Ended Jan. 8, '72

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	916.47	882.75	919.37	+20.17
20 Transp.	248.64	241.64	245.83	+ 1.91
15 Util.	120.30	110.88	119.34	+ 1.69
65 Comb.	317.33	307.49	315.17	+ 5.13
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	104.29	100.87	103.47	+ 1.38

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	21	21¼	1stNB Maryl.	35½	36¼	NJ Nat Bk.	23	23½
Bankamerica	68⅛	68⅝	1stNatStBkNJ.	44	46	NorthTrChic.	75½	76¼
BkCommerceNY	28	30	1stPaBkPhil.	37⅝	38	PhilNatBk.	42¼	43
Bank of NJ	37	38¼	1stWestchNB.	50	52	PittsNatBk.	35⅝	36⅝
BaystateCorp.	38¼	38⅞	FranklinNBNY.	33	33½	ProvNBPhil.	27	27½
CentJBk&Tr.	10	13⅝	GirardTrBPhil.	56⅛	58⅝	Repub.NB NY.	37½	38
CentNBChic.	28	29	HarrisTrBkChi.	54¼	54⅝	Royal NB NY.	24½	25¼
CentStBkBkl.	10¼	11¼	HudsonTrUC.	17¼	18	SecurPacNB.	30	30¾
ClevelandTrust.	81½	82½	IndValBTrPhil.	28⅞	29¼	ShawmutAssBost.	52	52½
Comm.Tr.NJ.	25¼	26½	Lincoln1stBank	33	33½	StStrBBoston.	41⅝	42¼
ConnNBBridge.	20⅝	21¼	LongIslandTr.	25½	26¼	TrustCo.NJ.	16¾	17¼
DetroitBk&Tr.	50¼	50¾	MellonNBkPit.	51	51½	UnTrMaryland.	47¼	48½
FidelityBank.	40⅝	40⅞	MerchBkNY.	66	68	US Trust NY.	50	50⅝
FifThirCinn.	31	31¾	CentNBClev.	59¼	60	Valley NBLI.	30	33
1st&MerNBRich	38	38¾	NatComBkRuth.	35½	36½	VirginiaNBkBS.	24	24½
1st NB Cinn.	23¾	24½	NEnMerBoston.	24½	24¾			

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

Afr du Sud 8¾-82	101¼	102¼
Australie 8⅞-86	101¾	102⅞
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	85½	86½
Cavado 7⅞-80	97¾	98⅝
Cenlrost 8¾-85	103½	104½
CCA 6⅞-70	96	97
CCA 6⅞-80	92½	93½
CCA 7⅞-84	91	92
CCA 8⅞-86	99¾	100¾
CECA 5⅞-86	88½	89½
CFE 8½-86	97½	98½
CFE 7¾-78	92	93
CFE 8½-79	99½	100½
Communautes Urb. 8⅝-86	99¼	100¼
Credit Nat. 0⅞-86	100¼	101¼
CUF 7⅞-70	100	101
CUF 6⅞-77	97½	98¼
Denmark (Kingd.) 0⅞-86	100½	101½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¾-86	100½	101½
Escom 7⅞-78	97	98
Escom 8¾-88	96	97
Escom 9¼-80	103½	104½
Fomento 5½-78	91	92
Greater 5⅞-84	87¾	88¾
Imatran 0⅞-70	89	90
Manitoba 7⅞-89	92½	93½
Manitoba 9⅞-82	104	100
Nancy 8⅞-86	89¾	100¾
Norges Kommunalb. 0½-83	88	89
Norges Kommunalb 7¾-85	97	98
North Scot. 0⅞-84	101	102
Rederna 8⅞-80	90	91
Reed 6¾-88	89	90
Sacor 1 5¾-78	94½	95½
Sacor 2 5¾-78	94½	95½
Sacor 3 6¾-76	96½	97½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	96½	97½
S.D.R. 8⅞-86	99¾	100¾
SNCF 7⅞-86	99	100
Watney 7⅞-84	90½	91½

Guilders

AKZO 8¼-74	102¾	103¾
Alge Bank Ned 8-78	102¼	104¼
Amro Bank 8-75	104¼	105¼
Bayer 8¾-78	104½	105½
Chevron 8-73	101	103
Eur. Inv. Bank 8½-75	104½	105½
General Elect. 8¾-75	104	105
General Tele 8¼-75	103¼	104¼
IBM 8-75	105¼	105½
KLM 6¼-75	102½	103½
Pechiney 0¼-75	103¼	104¼
Philips 8-74	101¼	102¼
Shell Francaise 0¾-78	104¼	105¼

European Currency Units*

Afr du Sud 8⅞-86	98¾	99¾
CECA 8⅞-85	105	100
E N E L 7¼-86	97½	80½
Eurofima 7¾-81	102	103
Interfrigo 7½-86	99¾	100¾

* For trading to DM.

French Francs

Eurofima 8¾. 78	100¼	101¼
Roussel UCLAF 7⅞. 79	98½	99½
Petrol BP 7⅞, 80	97¼	98¼
Ugine Kuhlman 0⅞, 78	99¼	100¼
Air Liquide 8¾. 81	101	102
BEI 7¾ 02	99½	100½

Luxembourg Francs

CECA 7¾ 83	103¼	104¼
Eurofima 7¾ '71-73	101¾	102¾
BEI 7 86	99½	100½
CECA* 7¾ '71-86	111⅛	112½

*In dollars.

Kredietlux Indices

	Dec. 29	Jan. 0
U.A.	102.7	103.3
DM	103.5	105.7
ECU	104.1	104
FF	—	103.3
F. Lux.	—	104.1

(Basis Dec. 01, 1970: 100)

U.S. Business Resists Cuts In Importing

Surtax Devaluation Showing Little Effect

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—President Nixon's efforts to improve the balance of payments by holding down imports have been largely ignored by domestic corporations, which are continuing to buy large quantities of imported commodities and merchandise.

Neither the temporary 10 percent surcharge on imports nor the recent devaluation of the dollar significantly altered the buying habits of U.S. industry, according to the National Association of Purchasing Management.

By a margin of nearly four to one, corporate buyers responding to a survey said they had not curtailed their foreign purchasing despite the President's actions.

"Even with all the gyrations," said E. F. Andrews, vice-president of purchases for Allegheny Ludlum Industries, "it really isn't going to affect the buying of imports."

Mr. Andrews, chairman of the association's business survey committee, observed that in some cases the devaluation of the dollar made it possible for countries that export to the United States to lower their costs.

"For example, the Japanese buy their steel-making materials like ore, coal, scrap and nickel for dollars," he said, "so with the revalued yen they can get more for their money."

"I'd say they recover at least half of their loss in export price to this country that way," he continued.

Because of the devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of some other currencies, many foreign goods are now more exepnsive here, although some manufacturers have been willing to absorb part of the loss caused by currency differences.

Mr. Andrews said 79 percent of the buyers who were questioned said they would not curtail foreign purchasing because of the Nixon program. He said the questionnaire was filled out after the President announced the devaluation of the dollar and the lifting of the 10 percent surcharge on imports.

The purchasing agents' report indicated that 73 percent of the respondents thought Phase 2 of the Nixon economic program was working, although there were complaints of excessive wage grants.

Business continued to improve, it noted, although the pickup was slow and there was no thrust yet apparent from capital spending or from inventory building.

"But the remarks are more hopeful and buoyant than we have seen for some time," it stated. "Perhaps the psychological depression which has aggravated the economic recession is showing signs of easing."

American Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 8, '72

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NewIdriaM	336,300	2½	1⅞	2⅜	+ ⅞
IntlFunrlSvc	325,100	9	7⅞	8⅞	+ ½
AmerHwt	290,800	01⅝	17	20¾	+3¼
GtBasPet	281,800	0¼	2⅝	2⅞	+ ½
TycoLabs	274,600	13	11	12¾	+1⅛
Teleprompt	228,508	125½	113	124⅜	+0⅜
InstrumSys	227,600	8⅞	0	8½	— ⅜
Syntex	210,700	83½	78½	78½	—3⅛
DPA Inc	201,700	7⅞	4⅝	0½	—2½
Kaiser Ind	187,800	9⅞	8¼	8⅝	—

Volume: 26,610,195 shares.

Year to date: 26,610,195 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,296.

Advances: 861; declines: 350; unchanged: 86.

New highs 169; lows 10.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 8, '72

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FedNMtwt	1,212,500	37½	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅜
UnitAir	876,300	34½	29⅝	34	+4⅝
AT&Twt	705,500	9¼	8½	9	+ ¼
AmT&T	674,200	47⅛	44⅝	46¾	+2
IntNickel	572,700	33⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1½
InterstStr	541,000	11⅞	10⅛	10½	—1
FedNM	530,000	108	97	103⅝	+5½
OccidPet	509,300	13⅝	12	13½	+1⅝
McDonD	410,900	38¼	34¼	36⅜	+2
BristMy	446,008	60⅝	07½	59½	+1½
Boeing	443,300	22⅝	10	21⅝	+2⅝
CNA Finl	439,000	26⅝	24⅛	26½	+2
LeascoCorp	421,500	22¼	19¼	21	—
BethStl	379,700	30⅝	28¼	29	—
Boise Cas	379,400	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—1

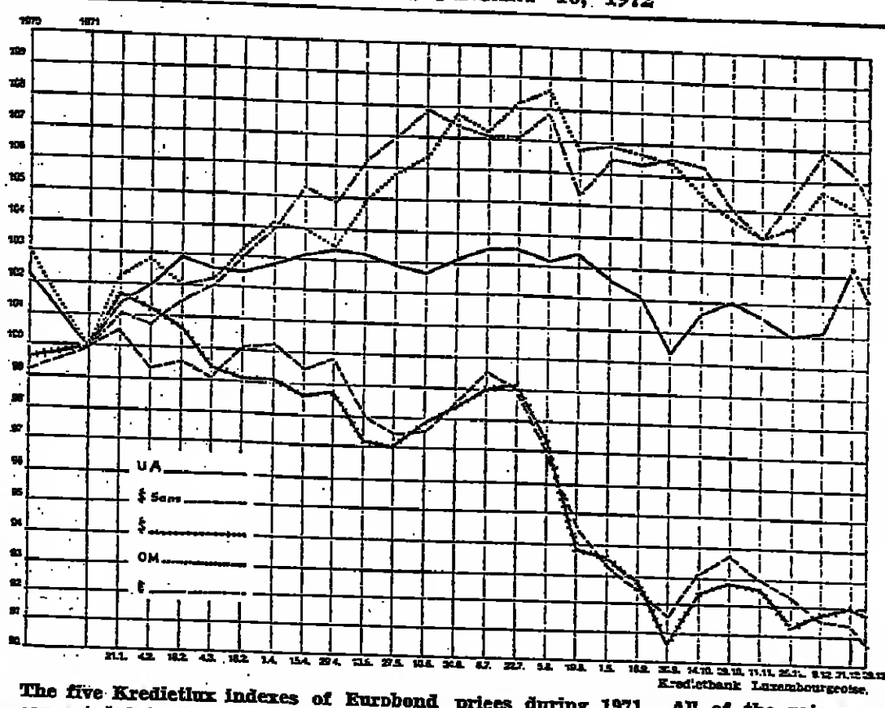
Issues traded in: 1,904.

Advances: 1,305; declines: 489; unchanged: 110.

New highs 140; lows 11.

Volume

Last week	87,373,320 shares
Week ago	89,333,560 shares
Year ago	70,129,930 shares
1972	87,373,320 shares
1971	70,129,930 shares
1970	81,090,700 shares



The five Kredietlux indexes of Eurobond prices during 1971. All of the prices are converted into Luxembourg francs as a common standard of value and all start at 100 on Jan. 1, 1971, as indicated in the numerals in the vertical column at the left of the chart. The date and month of the plotting is noted along the base line. The five indexes are: Unit of Account (UA) bonds, dollars for five years, long-term dollars, deutsche marks and European currency units.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

Secondary market turnover last week was described as substantial with what appeared to be unlimited amounts of new investment money flowing in.

Nevertheless, market experts are cautious about the outlook. Demand for new issues is quite strong, they note. But it is possible that this is inflated by institutional speculation that actual allotments will be far short of subscriptions—which means that if they are allotted more than they really expected, they might unload the surplus on the secondary market, depressing prices and sending yields higher.

Another concern is that the brisk pace of new issue activity might be stepped up as the declining level of rates attracts borrowers who otherwise might have put off coming to the market. Too heavy a supply, it is feared, could temporarily glut the market and depress prices.

Still on offer in the deutsche mark sector is the 75 million DM, 15-year loan from Sandvikens Jernverks of Sweden, expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. There were two DM issues priced last week: Copenhagen Telephone's 40 million DM offering was issued at 98 1/2 with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, and the 75 million DM bond from Imatran Voima of Finland was priced at 99 1/2 with an 8 percent coupon.

On the secondary market, the Itoh 6 1/2 percent convertible scored an 80-point gain over the week to 275 bid, 285 asked. The bond is convertible into Itoh stock at 133 yen per share, a considerable bargain as the stock is trading on the Tokyo exchange at 365 yen.

For those who have always said that money talks but could never prove it, we publish, thanks to Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise, a graph of the bank's 5 Kredietlux indexes of Eurobond prices for 1971.

In order to measure relative price movements of bonds denominated in different currencies, given the wide fluctuation of exchange rates during the year, Kredietbank converted all of the prices into Luxembourg francs—a common, neutral standard of value for this exercise.

The graph shows that 100 francs invested Jan. 1, 1971, were worth at the year's end 92 francs if invested in long-term dollar bonds, 102 francs if invested in Unit of Account (UA) bonds and 104 if invested in DM bonds.

The graph also shows that last year's three major monetary events—the May 10 floating of the DM, the Aug. 15 Nixon measures removing the dollar's convertibility into gold, and the Dec. 12 announcement from the Azores that the dollar would be devalued—produced no dramatic change in Eurobond prices. They had been anticipated well in advance of the fact.

From January through July, the DM index reflects investors' confidence in the currency and hopes of a revaluation while the long-term dollar bond index eased.

In the period immediately prior to the Aug. 15 announcement, the spread between dollar and DM indexes reached 13 percent—almost exactly the change between the two currencies agreed upon in Washington Dec. 18.

Wall Street Begins to Believe Many Forecasts of Recovery

(Continued from Page 7)

course, the private forecasters are more vulnerable than the administration economists. They have no excuse for missing this fact, which gave rise to the biggest economic news event of the year—the suspension of official gold convertibility and eventual devaluation of the dollar.

The administration economists, on the other hand, can excuse themselves on grounds that they were aware of the deteriorating export situation but were deterred, because of obvious international considerations, from calling attention to it.

Close to the Mark

In all, the several downward adjustments bring the administration's forecast of domestic demand to about $1,056 billion, a lot closer to the actual result than the adjusted consensus forecast of about $1,038 billion.

Domestic demand was a good deal stronger last year than the dollar GNP figure indicates, thus lending credence to the feeling that the recovery will strengthen even more. Characteristically, forecasters tend to underestimate the size of a recovery.

With so much optimism abroad, what can go wrong? Any number of things: a delay in devaluating the dollar, a breakdown in the wage-price machinery, new internal difficulties on Wall Street. None of these seem likely at the moment.

The real question is how soon reviving demand will bump against capacity and what the Federal Reserve will do to contain or accommodate this pressure. Most economists see a renewed rise in interest rates but not before 1973, a few in the final quarter of 1972.

The only discordant note was a rise in the unemployment rate last month to 6.1 from 6.0 percent of the labor force.

The gains on the Big Board were largelyl among the blue chips, the Dow-Jones and New York Times averages showing much greater strength relatively than the more broadly based indexes. The 7.93 advance in the New York Times combined average to 557.39 compared with a gain of only 1.09 the week before. The 20.17 advance in the Dow-Jones industrial average compared with a gain of 9.03 the previous week.

Standard and Poor Up

By way of contrast, Standard and Poor's 500-stock index was up 1.38 at 103.47, a gain only slightly more than the previous week's 1.35 rise. The New York Stock Exchange index was up 0.78 compared with the previous week's rise of 0.81.

The week's volume of 87,373,320 shares compared with 71,993,656 the week before. Of the 1,904 issues traded, 1,305 advanced and 489 declined. There were 140 new 1971-72 highs and 11 new lows.

The when-issued shares of Federal National Mortgage, climbing 1 3/8 to 26 1/8 on a volume of 1,212,500 shares, ranked last week as the most active stock. Buoying Fanny May were plans for a 4-for-1 split, as well as the decline in interest rates.

United Aircraft rose 4 5/8 to 34 in a week that saw an upturn in the long-depressed aerospace group. A prime reason for the gain was conjecture that mounting Soviet arms strength will lead to an increase in weapons development by the United States. Turnover was 876,200 shares.

The warrants and the common stock of American Telephone ranked No. 3 and No. 4, respectively, on the active list. The New York Stock Exchange began last week to include warrants among its actively traded issues for the first time.

Telephone warrants gained 1/4 to 9 as 705,500 changed hands. The common stock rose two points to 46 3/4. Lower interest rates and spirited demand for its shares sent up the price of Telephone as volume came to 674,200 shares.

Forte Says Allied Bid For THF Has Failed

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Sir Charles Forte, chief executive of Trust Houses Forte Ltd. (THF), claimed Friday that the Allied Breweries Ltd. takeover bid for THF no longer has a chance of success.

He disclosed that with friends and associates he directly controls at least 35 percent of the equity. "I think that 60 percent of the shareholders will vote with us, giving us an overwhelming majority," Sir Charles said.

The £140-million Allied bid lapses Monday. Allied has been buying THF shares heavily and has built up the legally permissible maximum 15 percent holding on stock market share purchases without offering a cash alternative to other THF shareholders.

Block Trade Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange said Friday large block transactions of more than 10,000 shares were a record at about 27,000, an average of 106 a day, in 1971. This compared with 17,200 blocks, or 68 daily, in 1970.

Sports

Brawling Blues Go Home To Stop Bruin Streak at 11

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Garry Unger and Gary Sabourin scored two goals each last night to give the St. Louis Blues a 5-3 National Hockey League victory over Boston, ending the Bruins' unbeaten streak at 11 games.

The largest crowd ever to see a hockey game in St. Louis, 19,404, welcomed the Blues home after their brawl with Philadelphia police and fans Thursday night.

The Blues, cheered on every change of lines, kept the Bruins from increasing their one-point lead in the East Division. The Blues took sole possession of fourth place in the West.

Unger's 24th goal of the season came on a power play at 7 minutes 25 seconds of the second period. He also scored in the first period.

Black Hawks 4, Penguins 0

Center Pit Martin scored one goal and set up another, and goaltender Gary Smith notched his fourth shutout of the season as Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 4-0. In registering the 13th shutout of his career, Smith had to turn aside only 24 shots. Cliff Karoll, Chico Maki and Daryll Maggs scored the other goals.

Canadiens 10, Kings 2

Pete Mahovlich, Marc Tardif and Guy Lafleur scored two goals each as Montreal routed Los Angeles, 10-2. The Canadiens have yet to lose on home ice in 18 games this season.

Frank Mahovlich, Pete's older brother, made three assists in the game. He set up his brother's opening tally after only 29 seconds of the opening period.

Flyers 2, Maple Leafs 2

Right-winger Simon Nolet's 14th goal at 8:15 of the third period gave Philadelphia a 2-2 tie with Toronto.

Canucks 5, North Stars 1

Orland Kurtenbach scored two goals and assisted on another to power Vancouver to a 5-1 victory over Minnesota.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	27	7	5	59	157	87
New York	26	8	0	58	170	80
Montreal	23	8	7	53	148	97
Toronto	10	18	9	45	118	109
Detroit	15	18	7	37	122	130
Buffalo	8	23	10	26	112	161
Vancouver	10	24	4	24	92	138
West Division						
Chicago	27	8	4	58	129	60
Minnesota	22	12	0	49	104	80
California	12	21	9	33	125	164
St. Louis	12	22	7	31	113	142
Philadelphia	11	20	7	29	86	120
Pittsburgh	11	22	7	29	99	125
Los Angeles	11	29	1	23	92	161

Friday's Game

California 4, Detroit 4 (Carleton 2, Boldirev, Pinder; Delvecchio, Volmar, Bergman, M. Redmond).

Saturday's Games

Montreal 10, Los Angeles 2 (P. Mahovlich 2, Tardif 2, Lafleur 2, Tremblay, Roule, Arnason, Cournoyer; McDonough, Berry).

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 0 (Martin, Koroll, Maki, Maggs).

Philadelphia 2, Toronto 2 (Nolet, Clement; Selwood, Ullman).

St. Louis 5, Boston 3 (Unger 2, Sabourin 2, Murphy; Esposito 2, Stanfield).

Vancouver 5, Minnesota 1 (Lemieux, Kurtenbach 2, Connelly; Drouin).

Dr. Meriwether Wins 50 Yards

HANOVER, N.H., Jan. 9 (AP).—Dr. Delano Meriwether, a hematologist from Waltham, Mass., won the 50-yard dash in the third annual United States Track and Field Federation Eastern regional indoor meet at Dartmouth Friday night.

Meriwether's time of 5.2 seconds set a meet record and also broke the field house record of 5.3 set in 1962 by Olympic sprinter Gerry Ashworth.

Among the other standouts in the meet was Kathy Lawson of Keene, N.H., who broke her record in the women's 50-yard dash with a time of 5.8.

Miss Henning Sets 2d Record In Speed Skating

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 9 (AP).—Anne Henning of Northbrook, Ill., set her second world record in two days as she clocked 1 minute 27.3 seconds yesterday in the 1,000-meter speed-skating race here.

Showing she is in top form for next month's Winter Olympics, Miss Henning, 16, bettered the mark of 1:27.7 held by Russia's Ludmila Titova. Friday, Miss Henning had lowered her 500-meter record to 42.5.

In the men's races, Finland's Leo Linkovesi, 25, set two world records.

The powerful Finn clocked 38 seconds over 500 meters, three-tenths of a second faster than the mark of West German Erhard Keller, the world and Olympic sprint champion.

Linkovesi then went on to total 156.500 points for the four-event sprinters' category, bettering the world record of 158.575 held by Russian Valeri Muratov.

Keller Takes Title

INZELL, Germany, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Three West German skaters won every race in which they competed at the national speedskating championships which ended today.

Erhard Keller, the Olympic champion, successfully defended his sprint title. He won the four races contributing to the combined championship which he took with 168.950 points.

Gerhard Zimmermann took the four-event distance combined, winning all four races for an aggregate of 177.298 points.

Monika Pflug, 17, won her four sprint races and the combined title with 191.100 points.

The Scoreboard

LUGE—At Imst, Austria, East German Margit Schumann won the women's event and Manfred Schmid of Austria won the men's division in the one-seater competition for the Alpine Countries Cup.

TENNIS — At Cape Town, South Africa, top-seeded South Africans Bob Hewitt and Pat Pretorius won the singles titles in the Western Province Open championships. Australian-born Hewitt beat Frenchman François Jauffret, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and Mrs. Pretorius scored a 6-3, 6-4 vicotory over American Linda Tuero.

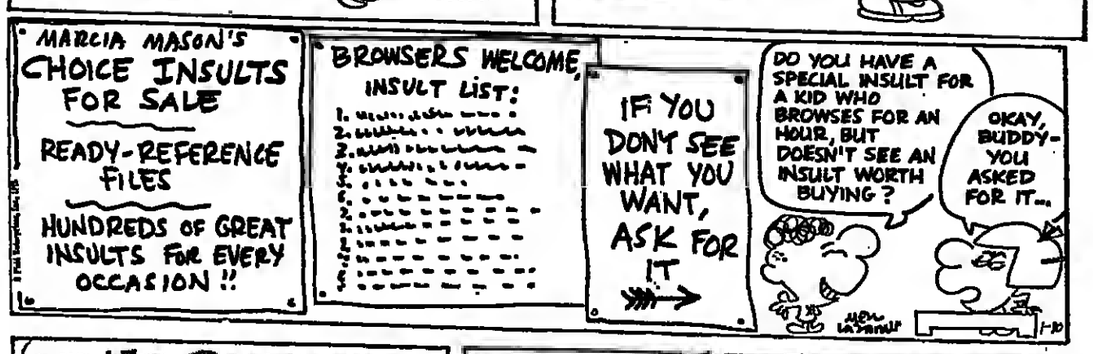
PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South took full advantage of a defensive slip and executed a rare type of squeeze. He landed in six spades after he had opened in one spade and jumped to four spades on the second round. When North continued with a cue-bid in hearts, South accepted the slam invitation.

As it happens, a club lead would have been fatal, but West had no reason to pick a club lead. He made the normal lead of the diamond jack and South had a slight extra chance.

The diamond lead was won with the king, and the ace and king of spades were cashed. This showed that West had a sure trump trick, and a lesser player might have abandoned hope.

But South could see a faint squeeze possibility. He cashed dummy's two diamond winners, discarding a club, and entered his hand with a club ruff. East rightly played low, and South then surrendered a trump trick to West, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ AK9
◇ —
♣ QJ8

WEST
♠ —
♡ 104
◇ 1086
♣ K

EAST
♠ —
♡ QJ8
◇ —
♣ A109

SOUTH
♠ 1083
♡ 652
◇ —
♣ —

It is never easy to foresee the need to protect partner from a squeeze, and West routinely returned a diamond. South ruffed in his hand, throwing a club from dummy, and led another trump.

This time he gave up the heart nine and East was in an untenable position. When he chose to give up a club, South entered dummy with a heart lead and established his 12th trick by ruffing a club.

By returning a heart in the diagramed position, West could have removed an entry from the dummy prematurely, and saved East from being trump-squeezed.

NORTH
♠ 64
♡ AK9
◇ AQ5
♣ QJ862

WEST
♠ Q95
♡ 104
◇ J108643
♣ K5

EAST
♠ 7
♡ QJ873
◇ 92
♣ A10943

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKJ10832
♡ 652
◇ K7
♣ 7

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OEGOS

PYNOH

TRYSOF

YANBOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: NOISY MOUTH DILUTE FELONY

Answer: *This might nonplus one*—A MINUS

BOOKS

DR. BRODIE'S REPORT

By Jorge Luis Borges. Translated from the Spanish by Norman Thomas diGiovani in collaboration with the author. Dutton. 128 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AMONG living writers Jorge Luis Borges is perhaps the most unassailable. By a mysterious tacit agreement, he has been selected as the grandest of the grand old men of literature. Though most of his admirers cannot tell you what his stories mean, they *feel* themselves in the presence of a majesty of meaning. Borges's references have always extended farther than the naked eye can see. His metaphors are like those teasing promises or menaces we meet in dreams, which wake us before they reveal or realize themselves. They persist as a mood, an atmosphere, a pregnancy. For many of us, Borges's stories exist on the tip of the mind, the brink of becoming. They are like a great metaphysical sneeze that tickles our very soul but will not let go.

But now Borges has undergone a change as odd as any of his characters': He has begun to write "realistic" or "straightforward" stories. Most of these in "Dr. Brodie's Report" are "woven around a plot," and often little else. In some cases, Borges has descended from the metaphysical to the supernatural. There is one story here of a pair of knives—formerly the property of famous fighters—infusing a skill of their own into the movements of two clumsy amateurs. Borges seems obsessed with the idea of knife fights, and there is something incongruous in seeing this hyper-civilized septuagenarian scholar suddenly going in for this kind of derring-do.

Borges went blind in 1953, and for 17 years wrote nothing but poetry and short prose pieces. Now, he says, "I believe I have found my own voice." That he should have found it only now, when his powers may be failing, makes us skeptical. His metamorphosis is something like Marcel Duchamp's abandoning painting and sculpture to become an indifferent chess player.

One reads these 11 stories and wonders: Is that all? Can this be Borges? Is there a meaning concealed in this meaninglessness? Is the apparent simplicity of the story—one might even say poverty—a metaphor for something else? Is the whole thing to be read in italics, so to speak, at some secret second remove? It is as if the significance of the stories can only be in this disparity, the tension, the counterpoint even, between their content and the Borges we knew before.

The only evidence of that other, earlier Borges is to be found in the first pages of these stories. Here he fusses about the source, the date or the circumstances of the events, as if this gratuitous precision might help establish the stories' reality. His style in these opening pages is a shadow of the old Borges, a gradual intensification of focus. In his introduction, Borges also remarks that "I have given up the surprises inherent in a baroque style as well as the surprises that lead to an unforeseen ending. I have, in short, preferred to satisfy an expectation rather than to provide a startling shock."

Yet, more than one of these stories depends on a ponderous reversal of direction at the end to provide what is commonly known as an O. Henry twist. When the author says, in this peculiar apologia, "We need only remember the splendid but often unreadable work of a Mallarmé or a Joyce," he seems to be doubting the value of the very qualities that earned him his reputation.

The story he describes as "perhaps the best of this collection" may well be the worst. Called "The Gospel according to St. Mark," it is the sort of thing we might expect from Edgar Allan Poe, only he would have dressed it up in the requisite Gothic trappings instead of a laconic style that leaves its unconvincing conclusion to struggle for itself. A young man at loose ends goes to visit his cousin in the country. After a few days, the cousin leaves on a business trip and the young man is left with an uncouth father, son and daughter who work on the ranch. When a heavy rainfall reaches flood proportions and threatens their quarters, the young man invites the trio to share the main house and to dine with him. Since they are incapable of conversation, he whiles away the evenings by reading to them. They do not care for novels so he reads the Bible, the Gospel according to St. Mark, to them, and they are spellbound. After this, of course, they crucify him.

The title story, "Dr. Brodie's Report," is a crude parody of Borges's earlier anthropological extravaganzas. It opens with the old chestnut of an ancient manuscript just discovered and goes on to describe a tribe in a remote region of Brazil. These people are distinguished by a language that consists solely of consonants—an invention that does little credit to Borges's philological learnings. After a little more perfunctory description, the author of the manuscript concludes that their abject condition is redeemed by the fact that they have "institutions" of their own and "after their fashion they stand for civilization much as we ourselves do." The "institutions" consist of eating in secret; anointing their king with dung; giving anyone license to kill those who are recognized as poets, and a number of other heavily ironical inversions.

These and a few poorly dressed paradoxes make up the bulk of the book. It's not what we've been led to expect from Borges, but so potent is his reputation that we are more inclined to wonder than to criticize. And this is unfortunate, because to become untouchable is one of the worst things that can happen to an author. For if we can't touch him, it follows that, in a sense, he is out of touch with us, too.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

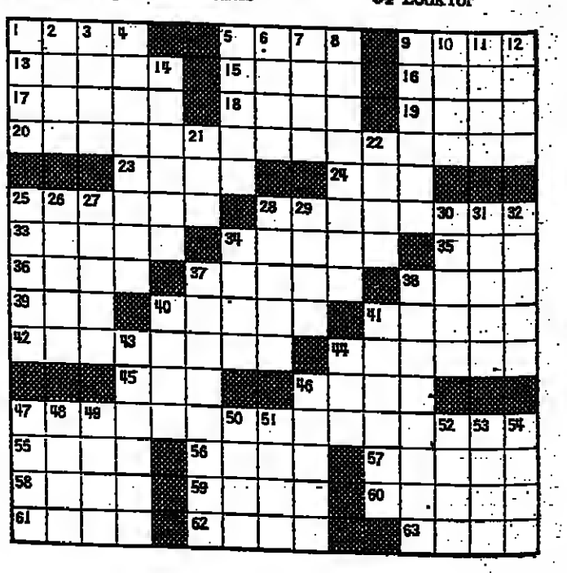
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Earth goddess
5 Grumble
9 ——were
13 Extreme
15 Money in Teheran
16 Curse
17 Animal pests
18 Ferber
19 Rainbows
20 Lhasa and others
23 Prefix with gram or graph
24 Common verb
25 Office tool-
28 Like some wells
33 Tapered seams
34 Sign of zodiac
35 Map abbr.
36 Meets
37 Bind tightly
38 Nonstop talker
39 Compass point
40 Under-the-table deal
41 Dug up
42 Noted Italian film of 1956
44 Moats
45 Wheel part
46 Medicinal plant
47 Specialties of Roman emperors
55 Merit
56 "At ——!"
57 Floor: Fr.
58 Liquor of Mideast
59 German valley
60 Obolensky
61 Staffs
62 Proof notation
63 Escritoire

DOWN

1 Hogwash
2 French phone greeting
3 Passage, in anatomy
4 Certain Mideast specialists
5 Belief
6 ——-mémoire
7 —— of Cutch
8 Appeases
9 Subsides
10 Indian wear
11 Early movie director
12 Girl's nickname
14 Certain stage lines
21 German article
22 Angers
25 Ford
26 Soprano Rosa
27 TV's Johnson et al.
28 Island off Venezuela
29 Piece of high ground
30 Does a household task
31 "... lovely as ——"
32 Requisites
34 Waterless
37 Heavy walkers
38 Divided in a way
40 Almost overflow
41 Marianne and others
43 Troupers' gear
44 State: Abbr.
46 Warn
47 "Yes, ——!"
48 ——avis
49 Caspian land
50 ——monde
51 Tennis name
52 Swift rodent
53 Breakfast food
54 Look for



With 120-104 Victory

Bucks Halt Streak Of Lakers at 33

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9 (AP).—Kareem-Abdul Jabbar scored 39 points, 23 in the second half, to lead the Milwaukee Bucks to a 120-104 victory over Los Angeles today which snapped the Lakers' National Basketball Association record 33-game winning streak.

A capacity arena crowd of 10,746 watched reserves Lucius Allen and John Block score 18 and 17 points for the defending champion Bucks, who now have a 36-8 won-lost record.

It was the Lakers' fourth loss in 43 games and first since a 102-105 setback by Golden State Oct. 31. It was the longest winning streak in major professional sports history.

The Lakers pulled from a nine-point deficit late in the third period to within 94-92 with 6 minutes 50 seconds to play. But Jabbar sank two baskets to spark Milwaukee on an 18-2 tear that produced a 112-94 lead with 2:48 left.

Jerry West led the Lakers with 20 points and Jim McMillian, Gail Goodrich and Happy Hairston added 18 each. Flynn Robinson and 7-foot-1 Wilt Chamberlain each had 15. But Chamberlain picked up his fourth foul one minute and 27 seconds into the third quarter.

Seven-foot-2 Jabbar then poured in 15 points in the third quarter to stake the Bucks to an 84-75 lead with 30 seconds left in the period.

The Lakers fell behind, 9-2, at the outset but pulled ahead 24-17 behind the shooting of Hairston and Goodrich with three minutes left in the third quarter.

Milwaukee tied the score four times before going ahead 42-40 on the second of Block's three tip-ins with 6:26 left in the second period. Two hooks by Jabbar and a three-point play by Block stretched Milwaukee's lead to 49-42 with one minute left in the quarter.

Playing tight defense, the Bucks took away Los Angeles' fast break and forced the Lakers to shoot outside. The Lakers were held without a field goal for a 6 minute 10 second span in the second quarter until McMillan hit from the baseline with 41 seconds left.

The Lakers committed five turnovers in that cold spell, but the Bucks couldn't take advantage. Chamberlain's rebounding kept Los Angeles close, 51-45 at the half.

Suns 122, Braves 110

BUFFALO, Jan. 9 (AP).—Connie Hawkins scored 32 points to lead the Phoenix Suns to a 122-110 victory over the Buffalo Braves in a game delayed for 28 minutes in the final period at the Buffalo Memorial Auditorium because of a bomb scare.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	29	14	.674	—
New York	25	17	.595	3
Philadelphia	19	25	.432	10
Buffalo	12	28	.300	15

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	18	22	.450	—
Cleveland	15	27	.357	4
Atlanta	15	28	.349	4 1/2
Cincinnati	19	30	.350	5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	35	8	.814	—
Chicago	29	12	.707	5
Phoenix	25	18	.581	10
Detroit	16	27	.372	19

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	30	3	.929	—
Seattle	25	19	.568	15
Golden State	23	19	.548	16
Houston	15	27	.357	24
Portland	10	25	.222	20 1/2

Yesterday's game not included.

Friday's Games

Philadelphia 117, New York 113 (Cunningham 26, Loughery 21; Frazier 32, Barnett 21).

Baltimore 104, Chicago 94 (Clark 32, Marin 26; Walker 31, B. Love 16).

Boston 120, Portland 114 (Havlicek 37, White 33; Petrie 24, Wicks 20).

Detroit 131, Cincinnati 132 (Lanier 29, Bing 27; Archibald 41, Fox 26).

Los Angeles 134, Atlanta 89 (McMillian 26, Goodrich 23; Maravich 17, May 14).

Phoenix 122, Buffalo 119 (Hawkins 32, Haskins, Sims, Walk 20; Hazzard 23, Garrett 22).

Seattle 125, Cleveland 111 (Haywood 42, Snyder 18; Wesley 34, Johnson 21).

Saturday's Games

Buffalo 97, Cincinnati 87 (Kauffman 28, Garrett 22; Archibald 31, T. Van Arsdale 15).

Chicago 113, New York 108 (Love 33, Weiss 15; Frazier 30, DeBusschere 22). Bob Love scored 20 points in third quarter.

Baltimore 110, Atlanta 102 (Marin 29, Clark 16; Maravich 26, Bellamy 25).

Philadelphia 130, Phoenix 119 (Cunningham 31, Rule 27; Moore 31, Hawkins 19).

Milwaukee 136, Detroit 119 (Jabbar 36, Robertson 31; Lanier 28, Bing 24).

Portland 123, Cleveland 103 (Petrie 22, Wicks 21; Beard 16, Johnson 16).

Golden State 128, Boston 106 (Russell 31, Mullins 25; Havlicek 28, White 19).

More Sports News On Page 9

UCLA Uses 2 Tactics—Both Succeed

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—UCLA started off the weekend slowly but by the time it was finished the Bruins showed the Pacific-Eight Conference that things really hadn't changed.

On Friday night, UCLA was in Corvallis, Ore., where it built up a big lead against Oregon State, and finally had to use a stall to save its 78-72 victory. The Bruins had led by 17 at the end of the first half.

Before last night's game against the University of Oregon in Eugene, UCLA coach John Wooden reminded his players that the rest of the basketball world is gunning for the Bruins.

The top-ranked Bruins proceeded to reel off their 10th consecutive victory this season by routing Oregon, 93-68, behind Bill Walton's 30 points. Walton, sidelined early last week by a throat infection, also grabbed 17 rebounds as he provided the medicine for the ailing Bruin offense.

Henry Bibby, who scored 17 points Friday night, matched that total against Oregon, which took a 4-0 lead and then were swamped by the UCLA defense.

Al Carlson, tallest player in Oregon history at 6-11, tallied 21 points for the Ducks before fouling out with 2:41 remaining.

Among the other top 10 teams, No. 3 North Carolina defeated Furman, 118-66; fifth-ranked Indiana lost to Minnesota, 62-51; No. 6 Louisville downed Cincinnati, 84-76; Seventh-rated Pennsylvania routed Harvard, 61-52; No. 8 Long Beach St. beat Fresno St., 96-78; No. 9 Ohio State beat Purdue; 78-70, and 10th-ranked Maryland dropped a 63-61 decision to Clemson.

North Carolina, held Furman's leading scorer, Don Jackson, to only two points while posting its ninth victory in 10 games this season. Bill Chamberlain led the Tar Heels with 21 points.

Minnesota guard Bob Nix sank two foul shots with 17 seconds left to edge Big Ten foe Indiana. Jim Brewer, 6-8, blocked a desperate last second shot by the Hoosiers. Joby Wright of Indiana hit a game-high 24 points.

Jim Price netted 30 points for Louisville, including five straight field goals during a two-minute stretch midway in the second half that lifted the Cardinals to a 10-point lead over Cincinnati.

Penn, held to a 37-32 half-time lead by Harvard, scored 17 consecutive points early in the second half and held Harvard scoreless for six minutes. Bob Morse paced the Quakers to their ninth victory with 16 points.

Ed Ratleff scored 34 points for Long Beach State and Lamont King added 20 in the rout over Fresno St.

Allan Hornyak led defending Big Ten champion Ohio State to its conference victory over Purdue with 28 points, including 12 of 15 from the foul line. The Buckeyes had to hang on in the closing minutes after almost squandering a 20-point lead.

Clemson pinned the second defeat of the season on Maryland when Bud Martin netted both free throws on a one-and-one situation with 40 seconds remaining to break a 61-all tie. Tom McMillen of Maryland took game honors with 23 points.

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Denver 107, New York 104 (Robisch 28, Simpson 22; Barry 43, Moore 17).

Dallas 104, Indiana 101 (Freeman 27, R. Jones 22; Lewis 28, Daniels 17).

Kentucky 120, Pittsburgh 102 (Dampier 30, Issel 29; Verga 28, Lewis 19).

Utah 124, Floridians 108 (Boone 31, Combs 24; Jabali 22, Calvin 21).

Virginia 106, Carolina 98 (C. Scott 36, Irving 22; McDaniels 30, McClain, Miller 14).

Saturday's Games

Kentucky 107, Utah 96 (Issel 28, Gilmore 23; Beaty 30, Robbins 21).

Pittsburgh 103, Virginia 97 (Carter 35, Thompson 25; C. Scott 22, R. Scott 15).

Carolina 118, New York 115 (McDaniels, McClain 25, Miller 21; Barry 38, Melchiorri 23).

Memphis 134, Denver 122 (Jones 28, Williams 24; Simpson 28, Becker 20).

Dallas 103, Floridians 90 (Freeman 25, R. Jones 19; Jabali 16, Wright 15).

Associated Press.

COMING THROUGH—Henri Duvillard of France maneuvers around the gates on the way to winning yesterday's world Cup slalom in Berchtesgaden, West Germany.

Duvillard Wins Slalom to Lead Cup

By Mike Katz

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Tyler Palmer sat on the floor in front of the television set and watched Tyler Palmer miss the gate that cost him the World Cup special slalom today.

Except at the time he was watching the delayed telecast, Palmer was still the winner. The gate judge, where Palmer went astray, forgot to make note of the fact and it took the jury three hours to right things—which meant victory for Henri Duvillard of France.

Finally given his official victory, Duvillard, 24, took the lead in the World Cup standings with 49 points, nine more than Jean-Noël Augert of France and Heini Messner of Austria, both of whom failed to finish today, a common occurrence on the steep icy slopes.

Duvillard registered the fastest time on the second run of 67 gates over 600 meters (about three-eighths of a mile), 49.91 seconds, to catch Max Rieger. Duvillard's total time was 99.36 seconds, .43 second better than the West German slalom specialist.

Andrzej Bachleda, a Polish disciple of Jean-Claude Killy, had the best time of the first run but failed to attack on the second heat and wound up third, ahead of Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland.

Second in the World Cup last season, Duvillard is considered the best all-round alpine skier in the world, the only man who can consistently score in all three events. However, he has been known more as a downhiller than a special slalom racer and today's victory marks him as the man to beat this season.

Palmer, who saved himself with his customary acrobatics on the first run, when he was ninth, could have beaten him today. The 21-year-old Kearsarge, N.H., skier won the opening World Cup slalom of the season and seemed headed for a remarkable second run when he came into gate No. 50 too straight and caught a pole with both legs. The plastic pole bent with him, knocking him off balance, and he could not recover in time to go through gate No. 51.

Palmer, who until this season did not ski with socks on and still walks around sockless in his shoes, is beginning to act like a future Olympic champion. He could have played safe at gate No. 50, but had decided "to go all out." It was victory or nothing.

After missing the gate, Palmer eased up, but still finished the run in 49.02, which would have been good enough for the victory had the jury decided to let the judge's error stand.

Varallo Wins

BAD HOFGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Italian skier Marcello Varallo won a ten-nation downhill event here today.

Varallo completed the 3,000-meter course in 1 minute 56.76 seconds to defeat Americans Mike Lafferty and David Currier.

LEADING SLALOM FINISHERS

1. H. Duvillard, France 99.36 (49.45, 49.91)
2. M. Rieger, W. Ger. 99.79 (49.35, 50.44)
3. A. Bachleda, Poland 99.89 (49.13, 50.76)
4. E. Bruggmann, Switz. 100.03 (49.83, 50.20)
5. A. Feaz, France 100.27 (49.92, 50.35)
6. P. Russel, France 100.71 (49.25, 51.42)
7. R. Tritscher, Austria 101.36 (50.30, 51.06)
8. E. Schmalzl, Italy 101.95 (50.39, 51.55)
9. H. Hinterseer, Austria 102.65 (50.96, 51.69)
Tritz Palmer, Kearsarge, N.H. 102.65 (50.79, 51.86)

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Points
1. Henri Duvillard, France	49
2. J.-N. Augert, France	49
3. Heini Messner, Austria	40
4. Karl Schranz, Austria	33
5. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	29
Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	29
7. Michel Daetwyler, Switz.	26
8. Tyler Palmer, Kearsarge, N.H.	25
Erik Haker, Norway	25
10. Walter Tresch, Switz.	22

NCAA to Permit Freshmen To Play on All Varsity Teams

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Jan. 9 (NYT).—Major colleges were given permission yesterday to use freshmen on their varsity football and basketball teams, starting with the 1972 football season and the 1972-73 basketball season.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, in a surprise move, granted freshmen eligibility in the two biggest team sports, thus making first-year students varsity candidates in all sports at all colleges. Two years ago, the NCAA gave varsity eligibility to freshmen in sports other than football and basketball, and last year allowed small colleges to use freshmen in football and basketball.

Major college representatives at the NCAA convention here sounded a strong voice vote in favor of freshman participation in varsity basketball and then, in a closer vote requiring a count, 94-67, freshmen became eligible in football.

Freshmen had been given varsity status for 1950 and 1951 during the Korean conflict.

Auburn's Sullivan Passes The South to Senior Bowl

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 9 (NYT).—Pat Sullivan, the all-America quarterback from Auburn who displayed a worn-out passing arm in practice during the week, threw two touchdown passes to lead the South to a 26-21 victory over the North yesterday in the 23d annual Senior Bowl game. A crowd of 45,646 watched the game at Ladd Field.

After being voted the Heisman Trophy, Sullivan had come upon bad days as his team lost decisively to Alabama and then to Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl. But Sullivan regained his stature in the eyes of the 125 pro coaches and scouts who were here to take a last look at 58 leading senior college players prior to the pro draft on Feb. 1. His arm was strong, his passes on target.

Sullivan, who replaced John Reaves of Florida at quarterback in the second period, completed touchdown passes of four yards to Curt Watson of Tennessee and 11 yards to Lewis Jolley of North Carolina.

Sullivan, who completed 11 of 23 pass attempts for 162 yards in the game, was awarded a 1972 Dodge Charger automobile as the game's most valuable player. Cash awards of $2,500 went to Jim Bertelsen, Texas running back; Bob Majors, a Tennessee defensive back; Gary Kosins, Dayton runner, and Craig Clemons, an Iowa safety, as the outstanding offensive and defensive players for the South and North squads, respectively.

North Wins Hula

HONOLULU, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Lydell Mitchell of Penn State ran for two touchdowns and Ed Marinaro of Cornell added a third score yesterday as the favored North broke open a defensive struggle in the second half and posted a 24-7 victory in the Hula Bowl.

The all-star teams struggled through a scoreless first half and then Jerry Tagge, Nebraska's quarterback, guided the North to victory.

Chester Marcol of Hillsdale broke the deadlock, which had lasted close to 40 minutes, when he booted a 25-yard field goal. Mitchell quickly added his touchdowns on runs of three yards and one yard and the North had a 17-0 lead with a little more than 10 minutes to play.

Marinaro wound up a four-play, 30-yard drive—set up on a pass interception return 68 yards by Jerry Brown of Northwestern—with a nine-yard dash up the middle in the final period.

Tagge played most of the game for the North team, which was directed by coach Bob Devaney of national champion Nebraska, and he was named the game's outstanding offensive player. Backup quarterback Don Bunce of Stanford got in for only three series.

Olympic Group Of West Germany Warns Skiers

MUNICH, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The West German National Olympic Committee said last night that it would investigate the circumstances in which the names and photographs of five of the country's top Alpine skiers appeared in an advertisement for a fruit drink.

National Olympic Committee president Willi Daume said at a news conference that the five would be included in the team for the Winter Olympics "with reservations." But West German team manager Heinz Krecek, who was allegedly responsible for the advertisement, has been suspended pending the outcome of investigations.

The five skiers cited were Rosie Mittermaier, Christian Neureuther, Sepp Heckelmiller, Max Rieger and Franz Vogler.

Japan's Kasaya Ski-Jump Victor

SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 9 (AP).—Yukio Kasaya of Japan, who swept three major ski jumping championships in West Germany and Austria recently, soared 102 and 98.50 meters today and captured a 90-meter event here.

The triumph was his first in three Olympic tuneup meets held so far this month in Sapporo, the host city for the 1972 Winter Olympics from Feb. 3 to 13.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY

East

Princeton 74, Harvard 67.
Brown 77, Columbia 72.
Pennsylvania 93, Dartmouth 68.
Yale 92, Cornell 82.
RPI 73, Hobart 63
Utica 103, Queens (Ont.) 56.

South

Southeastern (La.) 96, Waterloo (Canada) 68.
Winston-Salem St. 81, C. Smith 75.
Alcorn A & M 92, Jackson St. 90.

Midwest

Northern Mich. 96, Oshkosh St. 90.
Carthage 75, Carroll 68.
Coe 84, Grinnell 60.

Southwest

TCU 101, Tarleton St. 65.

West

Brigham Young 111, Arizona St. 102.
UCLA 78, Oregon St. 72.
Southern Cal. 85, Oregon 45.
Arizona 72, Utah 78.
Wash. 79, California 63.
Colorado St. 93, New Mexico 63.
Stanford 76, Wash. St. 54.
Texas-El Paso 67, Wyoming 59.
Montana 64, Idaho St. 62.

SATURDAY

East

St. Joseph's (Pa.) 82, Boston Coll. 68.
Rhode Island 57, Connecticut 52.
Rensselaer Poly 84, Alfred 72.
Union (NY) 92, Queen's (Ont.) 48.
Williams 79, Bowdoin 75.
Penn. 81, Harvard 52.
Steubenville 64, Montclair St. 56.
Albany St. 74, Oswego St. 66.
Lebanon Valley 65, Albright 61.
Boston St. 67, Worcester St. 78.
Colgate 112, Boston U. 79.
Bridgeport 89, Iona 82.
Pace 78, Brooklyn Coll. 56.
Brown 101, Cornell 88.
LIU 79, C.W. Post 66.
Villanova 89, Canisius 85.
Cheyney St. 89, Millersville St. 61.
CCNY 97, Queens 69.
Clarion St. 98, Houghton 56.
Princeton 94, Dartmouth 73.
West Virginia 86, Davidson 78.
Ursinus 58, Delaware Valley 45.
F. Dickinson (Moth.) 56, Northeast. 41.
Holy Cross 71, Fordham 68.
Gannon 119, Alliance 81.
Rider (N.J.) 84, Gettysburg 80.
St. Francis (N.Y.) 81, King's Coll. (Pa.) 70.
Trenton St. 65, Kutztown St. 56.
Lafayette 86, LaSalle 66.
Marshall 102, Western Mich. 77.
Navy 85, Temple 61.
Phila. Textile 90, Wilkes 7.
Syracuse 88, St. John's 82.
Siena Coll. 79, Stonehill 78.
Mansfield 70, Shippensburg 58.
Edinboro (Pa.) 82, Calif. St. (Pa.) 78.
New York Tech 101, John Jay 87.

South

Clemson 63, Maryland 61.
Tennessee 82, Mississippi St. 48.
Auburn 79, Florida 74.
Hawaii 98, Centenary Coll. 81.
Florida St. 108, East Tenn. St. 63.
North Carolina 118, Furman 66.
Georgia St. 71, Baptist (S.C.) 58.
Vanderbilt 80, Georgia 78.
Samford 87, Hard.-Simmons 78.
Kentucky 93, Mississippi 82.
LSU 102, Loyola (La.) 85.
Baltimore 78, Loyola (Md.) 74.
Murray St. 72, Louisiana Coll. 55.
N.C. Cent. 85, N.C. A & T 84.
Virginia 84, North Caro. St. 72.
SW La. 74, Northeast La. 73.
W. & Mary 73, Richmond 68 (2 o't).
South Fla. 85, Missouri (St. Louis) 82.
Stetson 89, Loras (Iowa) 87.
Union (Ky.) 101, Thomas More 93.
North Carolina (Charl.) 80, Tulane 79 (o't).
Carson-Newman 117, Tenn. (Chatt.) 108.
East Carolina 62, VMI 57.
Cumberland 76, Pikeville 70.
Gardner Webb 84, Lenoir Rhyne 58.
Eliz. City St. 103, Shaw 88.
Salem 110, Waynesburg 82.
Valdosta St. 100, Berry 78.
Pembroke St. 105, Frances Marion 85.
Greensboro 92, Virg. Wesleyan 72.
Campbell 102, Atlantic Christian 100.
E. Mennonite 88, N.C. Wesleyan 56.
Wilmington (Del.) 87, Shenandoah 79.
Troy St. 85, Jacksonville St. 64.

Midwest

Michigan 83, Michigan St. 78.
Wisconsin 81, Iowa 80.
Findlay 128, Mercy 89.
Illinois 67, Northwestern 62.
Ohio St. 78, Purdue 70.
Grand Valley St. 53, Aquinas 80.
Ferris St. 104, Michigan Tech 82.
Monmouth (Iowa) 79, Ripon 69.
Ohio U. 91, Bowling Green 69.
Toledo 67, Miami (Ohio) 57.
Oakland 95, Adrian 63.
Valparaiso 68, Air Force 60.
Akron 84, Brockport St. (N.Y.) 73.
Albion 97, Hope 86.
Ashland Coll. 103, Shaw (Mich.) 65.
Wittenberg 74, Bald.-Wallace 70.
N. Ill. 103, Ball St. 83.
Beloit 70, Grinnell 53.
Bradley 90, North Texas St. 72.
Capital 102, Oberlin 68.
Butler 78, DePauw 75.
E. Ill. 95, Cent. Mich. 81.
Louisville 84, Cincinnati 76.
Cleveland St. 78, Buffalo St. 75.
Dayton 84, San Diego 72.
Defiance 109, Cedarville 80.
De Paul 82, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 70.
Detroit 80, St. John's (Minn.) 66.
E. Mich. 80, Kentucky Wes. 74.
Evansville 105, Wabash 70.
Muskingum 101, Heidelberg 76.
Indiana St. 69, Illinois St. 46.
Minnesota 62, Indiana 51.
Oklahoma 77, Iowa St. 72.
Kalamazoo 60, Olivet 56.
Kenyon 67, Wash. & Jeff. 59.
Knox 79, Lawrence 67.
Loyola (Ill.) 83, Missouri (Rolla) 68.
Morningside 72, Mankato St. 69.
Hiram 79, Marietta Coll. 72.
Mt. Union 84, Denison 78.
Nebraska 73, Oklahoma St. 59.
Lewis 76, N. Park 59.
Pittsburgh St. 71, Southern Colo. St. 69.
Wooster 62, Ohio Wesleyan 53.
Texas Tech 88, S. Ill. (Carbon) 81.
Ohio Northern 101, Wayne St. 96.
Franklin 88, Manchester 66.
Shiffler 101, Malone 72.
Vincennes 86, Robert Morris 66.
Ind'ana Cent. 87, Anderson 73.
Earlham 76, Hanover 69.
Tri-State 98, Indiana Tech 94.
Taylor 141, St. Francis 187.
Grace 91, Goshen 79.
Ill. Wesleyan 115, Millikin 73.
St. Bonaventure 78, Kent St. 53.

Southwest

Abil. Christian 76, E. Texas St. 61.
Midwestern (Ark.) 73, Ark. St. 72.
Saylor 99, Oklahoma City 87.
W. New Mex'co 79, Colo. Western 77.
St. Mary's (Texas) 70, Corpus Christi 64.
SMU 100, Dallas Baptist 81.
Tulsa 88, Drake 76.
Texas 78, Georgetown 70.
Houston 101, Rice 73.
New Mexico St. 71, Texas (Arl.) 59.
E. Tex. Bapt. 73, Texas Luth. 63.
Dillard 110, Southern (N. Orl.) 105.
Stephen F. Austin 115, Sul Ross 52.
SW Texas 67, McMurry 64.
Howard Payne 127, Texas A & I 81.
Le Tourneau 115, Hut.-Tilleison 101.
Southwestern 82, St. Edward's 79.
Sam Houston St. 78, Angelo 62.
Santa Fe 95, Panhandle A & M 84.
Sacred Heart 97, New Mex. Highlands 72.

West

Southern Cal. 57, Oregon St. 78.
Utah 72, Arizona St. 84.
Brigham Young 88, Arizona 67.
California 79, Wash. St. 76.
Colo. St. 63, Texas-El Paso 62.
Long Beach St. 99, Fresno St. 78.
Weber St. 106, Idaho 90.
Los Angeles St. 80, San Jose St. 67.
Wyoming 69, New Mexico 62.
UCLA 93, Oregon 68.
Westminster (Utah) 84, Regis 70.
San Fran. 73, Nev.-Las Vegas 62.
Santa Clara 98, Nev.-Reno 84.
Portland 49, Seattle Pacific 48.
Seattle 79, Utah St. 66.
Stanford 85, Washington 80.
Montana Tech 97, Chadron St. 94.
So. Utah 95, Colorado Mines 84.

TOURNAMENTS

Presidential Classic
(Championship)
Texas A & M 68, VPI 62 (o't).
(Consolation)
American U. 76, Geo. Wash. 68.

Breaks 100-Meter Freestyle Mark

Miss Gould Swims to 5th Record

From Wire Dispatches

SYDNEY, Jan. 9.—Australian schoolgirl Shane Gould added the women's 100-meter freestyle swimming world record to her collection last night. She now holds every world record in the freestyle from the 100 to the 1,500-meter events.

The blonde 15-year-old splashed through the North Sydney Saltwater Olympic Pool in 58.5 seconds, two-tenths of a second better than the record time she held jointly with Australia's triple Olympic gold medallist Dawn Fraser.

But Miss Gould failed in her attempt at the 400-meter medley world record tonight on the second day of the New South Wales swimming championships as she won in 5 minutes 7.4 seconds, 2.7 seconds off the mark set by American Claudia Kolb in 1968.

Miss Gould had fast times in the butterfly, backstroke and freestyle but a poor clocking in the breaststroke cost her the record.

"I'm not disappointed at not getting the record. Medleys are still a new field to me," Miss Gould said.

Last night was different. After her record she said she was always confident she would break the mark and added, "That record gives me more satisfaction than any other." Those others are: 2:05.8 for the 200 meters; 4:21.1 for the 400; 8:58.1 for the 800, and 17:00.8 for the 1,500.

Miss Fraser—in the audience last night—had held the 100-meter mark since 1956, when she swam 64.2. In February, 1964, Miss Fraser, then 26, lowered the record to 58.9 during the Australian championships. Miss Gould tied the record in London last year.

She was given a tremendous ovation by the record crowd of nearly 5,000 last night as she stepped onto her block prior to the race. Hundreds of fans were turned away and they stood on the Sydney Harbor Bridge which overlooks the pool to watch the "blonde bomber" smash her fifth world record.

Miss Gould said she had been thinking about the record attempt for "three or four days."

She took the lead soon after the start of the final, and outclassed her rivals, none of whom bettered 1 minute.

When asked about her chances at the Munich Olympics, Miss Gould said, "Again I'm confident—at least of getting one gold medal."

During the two-day event, Miss Gould also won the 200-meter freestyle in 2:12, and the 800-meter freestyle in 9:07.9.

In the men's 100-meter freestyle here, Olympic champion Mike Wenden was beaten by compatriot Greg Rogers, who clocked 54.3. Wenden did 54.4.

Associated Press.

Shane Gould holds up her medal after she set womens' record for the 100-meter freestyle.

The Scoreboard

CHESS—At Hastings, England, Brazilian Henrique Mecking, 19, moved closer to qualifying for his grandmaster's title in the premier section of the Hastings International Congress. Mecking, who now needs 2 1/2 points to qualify, beat Helmut Pfleger of West Germany. Pfleger exceeded the time limit when he was only one move short of the required 40 in 2 1/2 hours.

Earlier, Mecking had won his twice-adjourned match against Argentine grandmaster Miguel Najdorf in 62 moves.

Soviet grandmaster Anatoly Karpov kept his two-point lead in the Congress, though, as he easily beat Bojan Kurajica of Yugoslavia in 35 moves from the Sicilian defense opening.

Ferraris Take Top 2 Spots *In Argentine 1,000 Kilometers*

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Sweden's Ronnie Peterson and Tim Schenken of Australia won the 1,000-kilometer Buenos Aires motor race here today to head a Ferrari parade in the opening event of the World Manufacturers' championship.

Switzerland's Clay Regazzoni and Britain's Brian Redman, also in a three-liter Ferrari, were second. Third and fourth places went to Italy's Alfa Romeos.

Giovanni Alberti and Carlo Facetti of Italy were third in Alberti's private entry, while Britain's Vic Elford and Helmut Marko of Austria came fourth in an officially-entered Alfa Romeo.

The Ferraris took the lead early on and held it for most of the race. But Belgium's Jacky Ickx and Mario Andretti, Nazareth, Pa., who were leading for the first 47 of the 168-lap race, fell back to 15th place when a faulty battery security valve forced them into the pits.

Ickx slowly inched back and towards the end was running third behind the other two Ferraris when motor trouble again sent him in for repairs.

Only 13 of the 24 starters were in the running at the end of the race on the 3.8-mile Mayor Circuit at the Buenos Aires Municipal Autodrome.

Sweden's Reine Wisell, who teamed up with fellow Swede Joakim Bonnier in a British Lola, started slowly when his starter failed. He was left behind the field in the Indianapolis-style starting grid.

But he gradually moved up and in the 80th lap took over the lead briefly from Peterson. But then he was delayed by wheel trouble and eventually his motor stalled and he dropped out in the 106th lap.

A British Chevron B-19 with Spain's José Juncadella and Britain's John Hine at the wheel finished fifth and a three-liter modified Porsche driven by Juan Fernandez and Jorge de Bragation of Spain was sixth.

A crowd estimated at more than 70,000 turned out to watch the accident-free race in fine weather.

Driver Killed

PUKEKOHE, New Zealand, Jan. 9 (UPI).—New Zealand racing driver Brian Faloon, 27, died of head injuries after a crash in the closing laps of the New Zealand Grand Prix today.

Another New Zealander, Graeme Lawrence, was injured in the collision.

Australian Frank Gardner won the Grand Prix, the first race of the eight-event 1972 Tasman Series, covering the 101 miles in 57 minutes 16.5 seconds in his works Lola T300.

Second and third were Englishmen, Mike Hailwood, in a Surtees TS8A, and David Hobbs, in a McLaren M22.

Three laps from the end of the 58-lap race Faloon, driving a Stanton Porsche, pulled out to pass a slower car. Lawrence's Lola T300 struck one of Faloon's rear wheels.

Lawrence's car went through a fence and hit a train waiting to take spectators from the course.

Faloon's car rolled on the course and he is believed to have lost his crash helmet. He received head injuries from which he died on the way to the hospital.

Aaron's 67 in the 3d Round Gives Him 3-Stroke Margin

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Tommy Aaron, seeking his second victory in 12 years on the pro tour, shot a 4-under-par 67 yesterday and moved to a three-stroke lead in the third round of the $125,000 Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open golf tournament.

Aaron, who shared the lead after 36 holes, had a 54-hole total of 201, 12 under par for the 6,823-yard Rancho Park Golf Club course.

Dave Hill, who had a 67 despite what he called "terrible play," and George Archer, with a 68, were tied for second at 204.

Curtis Sifford, who shared the second-round lead with Aaron, matched par, 71, in a scrambling round and was tied for fourth at 205.

Chris Blocker had the day's best round, a six-under-par 65, and was tied with Sifford. Bob Smith was alone at 206 after a third-round 67.

Fred Marti, first-round leader with a 65, soared out of contention with 71 and 75 for a 211.

Arnold Palmer and Lee Trevino failed to make a bid and remained well back in the field. Palmer, 42, had a 71 for 211 and Trevino, the 1971 Professional Golfers' Association Player of the Year, managed a 70 for 213.

Aaron, 34, and winner of the 1970 Atlanta Classic, had another solid round in the chase for the $25,000 top prize.

He made only one bogey and led from the time that 29-year-old Sifford, a nephew of the former Los Angeles winner Charles Sifford, got a bogey on the second hole.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Tom Aaron	69-65-67—201
George Archer	66-69-69—204
Dave Hill	70-67-67—204
Curtis Sifford	65-69-71—205
Chris Blocker	69-71-65—205
Bob E. Smith	69-72-67—208
Larry Mowry	71-69-69—207
Johnny Miller	69-68-70—207
John Mahaffey	66-72-69—207
Dale Douglass	69-66-72—207
Tom Weiskopf	66-69-71—207
Don January	68-69-70—207
Billy Casper	71-70-67—208
J.C. Snead	69-70-69—208
Hale Irwin	66-74-68—208
Herb Rooper	70-70-69—209
Ralph Johnston	69-70-70—209
Bob Rosburg	71-68-71—210
Orville Moody	69-71-70—210
Howie Johnson	71-69-70—210
Dan Sikes	71-69-70—210

Miss Goolagong Tops Miss Wade

SYDNEY, Jan. 9 (AP).—Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union and Evonne Goolagong of Australia today became singles champions of the New South Wales tennis championships.

Metreveli defeated Patrice Dominguez of France, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1 to become the first Soviet player to win the title.

Miss Goolagong defeated Virginia Wade of Britain, 6-1, 7-6. Last week, the Australian girl was upset by Miss Wade in the final of the Australian Open.

Observer

A Night at the Movies

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—My wife and I went to the movies.

It cost $3.50 apiece.

We did not buy popcorn, which costs 50 cents; an iced beverage, which costs 25 cents; or a candy bar, which cost 35 cents and looked big enough to feed a committee.

Baker

When the house had darkened, a cartoon was shown. In the cartoon a hot-tempered man on roller skates was run over three or four times by speeding automobiles, propelled into a hole and bombed, dropped onto a red-hot stove and severely burned, and struck on the head by a falling cannonball.

The feature film began on a pastoral note. There was some pretty footage of English moorland at the edge of the sea and of an English village.

While we were still enjoying the memory of the scenery, a man in the local pub grabbed another man's hand, forced it palm-down over the rim of a glass and squeezed until the glass shattered and the palm was shredded.

After awhile, at a more or less remote house on the moors, a man opened his bedroom closet door and found his wife's strangled cat hanging inside.

The man decided to drive to the village. Some workmen he had hired to do odd jobs at his house set off ahead of him in a truck and tried to maneuver him into a head-on collision with another truck. He escaped.

Shortly afterwards the workmen took him hunting and left him sitting on the moor. He shot a bird.

Meanwhile, back at his house, his wife was raped after having been twice punched hard on the jaw. Her attacker, one of the odd-job men, was threatened with a shotgun by one of his colleagues, who then raped the wife again.

At a church party, a mentally-disturbed man broke the neck of a flirtatious girl.

Running across the dark foggy moor in the night, the mentally-disturbed man was then hit by a car.

The driver—it was our protagonist, the husband—took the accident victim to the more or less remote house on the moors.

Soon the murdered girl's father appeared with a shotgun and the churlish odd-job men. They threw large rocks through the windows of the husband's barricaded house.

A magistrate arrived and was murdered by a shotgun blast at close range when he tried to dissuade the murdered girl's father from destroying the house.

Repeated shotgun blasts were fired into the house. Most of the furnishings were destroyed or spattered with blood. One of the odd-job men threw several live rats into the house.

The besieged husband put the mentally-disturbed man upstairs where, happening upon the wife, he undertook to break her neck. Before he could do so, the husband managed to calm him.

Meanwhile, downstairs on the stove, some water which the husband had been heating finally reached the boiling point. The husband used it to scald one of the workmen about to burst through a window. Some of the other workmen began breaking every pane in a greenhouse outside.

The murdered girl's father, shotgun protruding before him, finally stepped through a window. The husband, using a club, struck the shotgun barrel a downward blow. The shotgun went off and destroyed the foot of the murdered girl's father.

"There will be a few paragraphs about *this* in the London Sunday papers," the wife murmured.

The husband used a crowbar to beat to death the man who had been throwing live rats into the house.

Upstairs, another of the odd-job men—what in the world has socialism done to the British working class?—was taking advantage of the downstairs tumult by trying to tear off the wife's clothing.

Apparently angered by this deviation from bloodletting, another workman went upstairs with a shotgun and murdered him.

The workman who had just completed this killing then tumbled down the stairs in a fist fight with the husband. Down there, in front of the fireplace, the husband managed to spring a huge steel animal trap around the murderous workman's head.

Apparently dying in intense agony, the man with his head in the steel jaws was thrashing through a lingering camera shot when an unidentifiable man—could he possibly have been the preacher from the church party?—rushed into the house and tried to murder the husband.

The wife promptly killed him with a shotgun.

The husband then placed the mentally-disturbed man in his car, stroked his wife and drove away wearing a winsome little smile.

Another night at the movies had ended.

Elephants Land in Italy

NAPLES, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Thousands crowded Capodichino airport here and lined the city's streets today to greet 14 newcomers from India—elephants for the zoos of Italy. A charter flight carrying 22 elephants—the others were destined for West Germany—landed at Naples and unloaded the animals aboard special trucks.

Associated Press.

Bloodhounds: Dr. Raymond McNally, left, and Dr. Radu Florescu.

Associated Press.

15th-century portrait of Dracula.

Real Dracula Puts Fiction to Shame

By James F. Donohue

Vampires were made somewhat horrific heroes by the fictional Count Dracula, played memorably by Bela Lugosi in the movies. But, two historians say there was indeed a real Dracula—and he would have made Bela Lugosi shudder in terror.

NEWTON, Mass. (AP).—Two Boston College historians set out four years ago to find the origins of the Dracula, the vampire, stories and found a flesh and blood Dracula whose real exploits of horror pot the fictional vampire to shame.

That's according to the historians, Dr. Radu Florescu, professor of Romanian and Balkan history, and Dr. Raymond McNally, professor of Russian history, who tracked down the real Dracula, a 15th-century Romanian prince.

For starters, they say, the real Prince Dracula killed about 100,000 people during his lifetime, most of them in 1456-1462 when he ruled the Romanian province of Wallachia and parts of Transylvania. His favorite mode of death was by impaling. He sat his victims on sharpened spikes.

In 1462 he stuck 20,000 Turks and Romanian nobles on spikes in one spot to discourage the invasion of Sultan Mohammed the Great, fresh from his conquest of Constantinople.

Another time he either impaled or burned to death the 20,000 persons who lived in a village where one of his enemies found sanctuary.

A madman: "Not really, although his terrorism was excessive even for his age," Dr. Florescu says. "I would say that he occasionally became demented and had an obsession to impale people every once in a while."

Search

The search for the real Dracula began some 15 years ago when Dr. McNally saw the 1931 Bela Lugosi movie classic about Count Dracula, the living corpse who roamed the dim, forested hills of Transylvania, sucking human blood by night and holing up in a coffin by day.

Dr. McNally next read the 1897 Bram Stoker novel, "Dracula," the basis for the movie, and found "a great deal of true historical and geographical fact in the book."

"The book speaks of the towns of Cluj and Bistrita and of the Borgo Pass," Dr. McNally said. "These places actually exist. So does Transylvania itself. It's one of three provinces of Romania, even though most people think it's a mythical country dreamed up by Stoker."

"I said to myself," Dr. McNally said, "if the places are real, perhaps the person is real, too. Not, of course, as a vampire, but as an actual person who was portrayed in a poetic way in the gothic novel."

Dr. McNally began checking Romanian, German, Slavic and Russian sources but made little headway until 1967 when he teamed up with Dr. Florescu.

They tramped all over Romania tracking down leads on the prince. They discovered Dracula's portrait in Castle Ambras near Innsbruck, Austria—"he's a bull-necked man with a fierce moustache and a jeweled turban"—and Castle Dracula atop a 30-foot precipice in Wallachia, just across the border from Transylvania.

Their efforts resulted in a book about Dracula. It was compiled mostly from folklore because documented, historical data about the prince are all but nonexistent.

During their research, the two professors ran afoul of the "curse" of Dracula. "I don't know what to say about the curse," Dr. Florescu says. "I am Romanian and naturally I am superstitious. I cannot say what I believe. But there is something there." To play it safe, he has never spent a night in Castle Dracula.

The first time Dr. Florescu tried to climb to the castle he didn't make it because his uncle, George Florescu, fell into a ravine and broke his hip. The next time, Dr. Florescu reached the castle, but immediately he became ill. "I don't think I was ill, exactly," he says. "I think I was just very, very tired. And nervous, too, I suppose. The people around the castle are very superstitious about it. When we asked for directions they said we must not go there, that the devil lives there guarding a treasure."

Dr. McNally, although presumably not affected by the family curse, became ill himself at one point and fainted, but not at Castle Dracula. That was later when the professors found Dracula's portrait—in a place of honor in a chamber of horrors collected in 1591 by a Tyrolean prince.

Next to Dracula's portrait is one of the Wolfman of the Urals, a Russian nobleman with hair all over his face and funny ears. The Wolfman looks very much like Lon Chaney in the movie role.

"Dracula was put in the chamber of horrors," Dr. McNally said, "not because anybody thought he was a vampire but because of the awful things he had done."

Monastery

The professors say there's more to the curse than fainting spells, illness and injurious falls. Dracula was buried in the chapel of an island monastery near Bucharest and, they say, "the monastery has suffered a series of misfortunes ever since his body was put there."

The monastery was turned into a prison in the 19th century and just as a group of chained prisoners were marching across a bridge to it, the bridge collapsed and the prisoners and their guards drowned.

The professors found Dracula's grave near the altar of the monastery chapel. The grave was empty, except for some prehistorical animal bones.

"Now, there are a couple of explanations for that," Dr. Florescu says with a grin. "One is the vampire explanation. He's out wandering around someplace. The other is that the monks didn't want a man with Dracula's reputation so close to the altar. We accept the second explanation. We think the monks just moved the body."

Drs. McNally and Florescu believe Stoker learned about Prince Dracula from Arminium Vambery, a professor from the University of Bucharest who visited London in the 1890s. They believe Mr. Vambery's tales of Dracula's exploits, coupled with the fact that the myth of vampires sprang up from Romania, led Mr. Stoker to his tale.

PEOPLE: *Vargas Girls Split a Million*

He was quite a guy, Juan Vargas. Only five-feet-two and 160 pounds, he had enough energy to parlay a $125-a-month job as a traveling salesman into a million-dollar import-export business, to remain married simultaneously to two women in California and probably a third in Colombia and a fourth in Peru, to sire either seven or 12 children, and to spend 78 nights over his last two years "with a different girl every night" in a motel before he died of automobile-accident injuries in 1969 at the age of 64. These and other data were revealed during a lengthy court case in Los Angeles concerning disposal of the Peruvian-born businessman's estate of $1,063,165. Vargas had left no will, and it was up to California Superior Court Justice Robert Kenny to determine whether the fortune should go to Mildred Vargas, whom he married in 1929, or Josephine Vargas, his wife since 1954 (neither of the other two alleged spouses had formally make a claim to the estate).

The two families—Mildred had borne him three children and Josephine four—both believed, as did the world at large, that Juan was nothing but a solid citizen and model husband. "He was very conservative," said daughter Julie, 21. "He wouldn't let us girls put on eye-shadow or fingernail polish or wear short dresses. We all had to be at dinner right on time and he watched our report cards very carefully." On major holidays, furthermore, he would eat two hearty dinners, one at each L.A. home, nor was anyone the wiser.

Faced with a judgment of Solomon, Kenny finally ruled that "it would be impossible to separate the families' respective contributions to the estate of the deceased. Vargas had two helpmates figuratively at his side... The court has decided that the estate be divided into two equal shares."

* * *

SET: A world record for sleep under hypnosis, by Sonia Laurens, 24, "Mrs. France of 1972," who corked off for a total of 108 hours 45 minutes under the spell of Yvon Yva at Paris's Bobino Music Hall, before awakening on Friday night before a packed house. "I feel well," said the waking beauty. "I'm thirsty but not hungry." The old record, said Yva, was 96 hours. BORN: To Sophie Pompidou, wife of Dr. Alain Pompidou and daughter-in-law of the French president, a second son, Romain, in Paris Friday night. "DOING BEAUTIFULLY": Actress Lucille Ball, at Aspen Valley (Colo.) Hospital after breaking a leg in a skiing mishap. RUNNING: For candidate from Bergen, N.J., to the Democratic National Convention, former big-league baseball pitcher and author Jim Bouton, who is pledged to support Sen. George McGovern. JOINING: Hugh Downs, former host of TV's "Today" show, the faculty of Arizona State's College of Liberal Arts as a lecturer in mass communications.

* * *

Writing in the U.S. Postal Service's house organ, reports The Washington Post, an unidentified official concludes his New Year's resolutions with a pledge that could rewrite the bureaucratic dictionary. He promises: "To ask for a translation whenever I run across (as I did in 1971) of such phrases as: time frame, supervisory verification, containerized movement, multilateral data use, maximum system integration, manual systems specification, machine readable, management information systems consisting (sic), automatic flow-charting and environmental monitoring."

Associated Press.

COMEBACK—Mickey Rooney, for years one of the top ten box-office attractions, is returning to the movies in "Pulp," currently being shot in Malta, in which old Andy Hardy plays an ex-Hollywood gangster.

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